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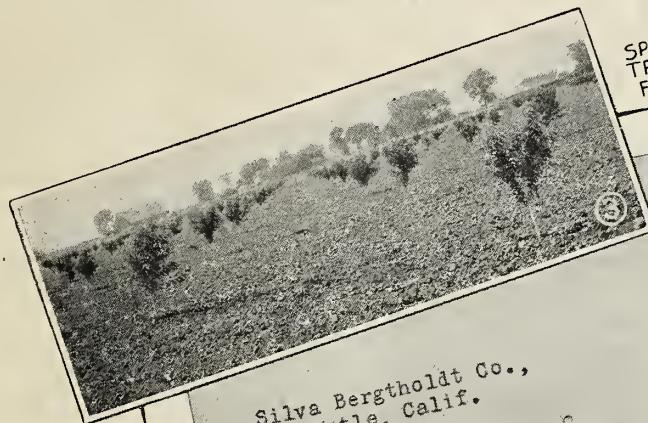
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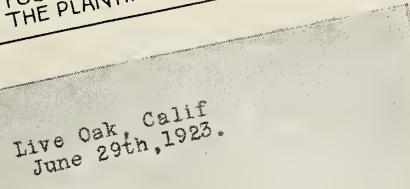
1923

Catalogue of California Fruit Trees

Trees that make good



SPECIMEN ROW OF 2680
TREES FOUR MONTHS OLD
FROM THE PLANTING.



Silva Bergtholdt Co.,
Newcastle, Calif.

Gentlemen:-

Enclosed herewith I am sending you
three photographs of our young orchards which I believe
will be of interest to you.

Clings that were purchased from your nursery in the spring
of 1921; these are 1050 trees 27 months old and from the 10th
27 month old trees were planted March 9th and the 10th
Libbey Cannery estimates the Superintendent of Libbey, McNeil and
this year between thirty and forty tons.

Photograph No. 2 is of 1824 peach trees
finished planting the 7th day of February 1922; out of this
planting of 1824 trees I lost out three trees, the remaining
1821 are all such as you see in the photograph. These
trees are now 16 months and 22 days old.

The photograph marked No. 3 represents
the planting of 2680 trees of peaches and plums that came
from your nursery last spring; the planting was completed
on March 3rd, 1923; out of these 2680 trees I now have
2677 growing, thrifty and in good shape of which photograph
No. 3 is a fair average.

That's what I call 100% efficiency in tree
service. I want to give you this testimonial for the
quality of stock you deliver from your nursery. I have
no kick coming.

Yours very truly,

R. M. Stafford.



SPECIMEN ROW OF 1050 GAUME CLINGS
TWENTY SEVEN MONTHS AND TWENTY DAYS
OLD FROM THE PLANTING.

SPECIMEN
ROW OF
1824 PEACH
TREES
SIXTEEN
MONTHS OLD
FROM THE
PLANTING



To Fruit Growers

We present herewith our annual edition of "Profitable California Fruits". In this Annual Guide we submit for your consideration a carefully compiled list of the Most Profitable Fruit Varieties. The descriptions given and the recommendations made are based upon our wide experience as Fruit Growers, Nurserymen and Fruit Shippers.

We call your particular attention to the "1923 Suggestions to the Commercial Planter" appearing below. There is no phase of the Fruit Business with which we are not familiar, hence the suggestions given may be relied upon.

Our Nurseries are located in the Foothills of Placer County, 33 miles from Sacramento. Our soil is decomposed granite, well drained and is especially adapted to the growing of a hardy tree with a peculiarly well-branched, fibrous root system. **THIS DISTRICT IS FREE FROM FUNGUS TREE DISEASES COMMON TO THE LOWER LEVELS, AND WE GROW A TREE EXCEPTIONALLY HARDY FOR TRANSPLANTING, EXCEPTIONALLY WELL ROOTED AND FREE FROM CROWN GALL AND DISEASES COMMON TO OTHER LOCALITIES.**

Order Early and assure yourself Just the Varieties You Want. Don't wait until your ground is ready to plant before sending in your order. Those who Wait are Disappointed. Specify your wants on the Order Sheet enclosed, naming the root that you desire for each variety, and specify the size tree you prefer.

NAME AND ADDRESS. Always write your name and address plainly, giving Post Office, County and State; also Street and Post Office Box number.

SHIPPING DIRECTIONS. Give plain and explicit shipping directions.

PACKING. We have an experienced yard crew. All packing is carefully and thoroughly done. We employ for the outside covering tule, and for the inside shingle-tow, which preserves the trees while in transit and insures their good condition on arrival. We make a nominal charge for cost of packing, which charge does not cover cost of material used.

SHIPPING SEASON. December 15th to April 15th.

TERMS OF PAYMENT. A deposit of one-tenth of amount of order is required with booking of order, balance payable cash on delivery of trees, we making draft through your local Bank or Express Office for amount of invoice, with Bill of Lading attached. Nurserymen are under heavy cash expenditure

for the two years required in growing their trees, and when delivery is effected it is imperative that they realize these funds upon delivery of trees. Notes at from two to six months at 7 per cent will be taken from parties known to be responsible, and whose paper is good with their local bank.

ERRORS. We exercise great care in filling orders; but should an error occur, satisfactory correction will be made promptly on notification. To be entertained, claims for errors must be made immediately on receipt of stock.

RESPONSIBILITY. We guarantee every tree and plant to be up to grade, clean and in thriving condition, but after delivery to transportation companies, all losses resulting from delay or exposure in transit are at the risk of purchaser, and we also disclaim any responsibility arising from defective planting or lack of care or adverse weather conditions after planting.

AGENTS. We want reliable agents in every district where we are not now represented.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE ON PAGE 19

1923 SUGGESTIONS TO THE COMMERCIAL PLANTER

We have heretofore advised the extensive planting of those Fruits and Nuts in the production of which California enjoys a monopoly, and our advice has made good each year in the big profits realized by the California fruit growers.

SHIPPING PLUMS, BARTLETT PEARS, FALL PEARS, ALMONDS, PRUNES, CHERRIES, CLINGSTONE PEACHES, APRICOTS, EARLY SHIPPING PEACHES, DRYING AND CANNING FREESTONES, OLIVES, FIGS.

Plant these (specializing in any one or several) according to the adaptability of your location, and there is no investment you can make, or any business that you may engage in that will be as safe and as profitable.

The problem today is the production of sufficient food products. Of these California fruits—Dried, Canned and Green—are the most essential in the dietary of the world's population, and these, owing to our peculiar climate, can be supplied mainly by California only. For your information we reiterate briefly, facts and recommendations concerning these fruits which we have heretofore made.

ALMONDS

On this continent Almonds are grown only in California, and have for a market the entire population of America. This market requires several times the present production of Almonds in California, and with this home consumption still in its infancy, and adequate tariff protection from European importations, Almond growing in California is safe and profitable.

Almonds can normally be depended upon to produce an income annually of \$125.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

PRUNES

The California Prune has a monopoly, not alone of the North American market, but, on account of its fine quality, is given the preference in all European markets.

California now grows more Prunes than all other Prune growing sections of the world.

Prunes are a staple article of food—a necessity on every table.

The American consumption of this staple fruit food is capable of large expansion. Add to this the fact that the world is an open market for the California Prune, inasmuch as the European product does not compare either in appearance or quality.

It is safe to predict that with the exercise of good salesmanship on the part of the California Prune grower, the California product can never entirely supply the demand.

Prunes are a safe and profitable investment.

The past five years Prunes have been averaging a net income per

acre of from a minimum of \$200.00 to a maximum of \$750.00 per acre, with a safe anticipated average net income of from \$200.00 to \$300.00.

We have a fine block of trees, selected from parent trees of best performance and quality of fruit in the true French, Imperial, Robe de Sargeant and Sugar, on Myrobalan, Peach and Almond root.

The available Prune tree stocks will again be short, and the demand will be in excess of the supply.

CLINGSTONE PEACHES

The Clingstone Peach has become the dessert Peach, not alone of this country, but of the world, for the reason that California grows the only Peach that will not rag out in the canning.

Successfully grown in nearly every locality (contracted at remunerative prices for long terms of years), no fruit grown in California will bring you quicker returns or a higher profit than a block of Clingstone Peaches.

Canners throughout the State are enormously increasing their canning capacity. The California canned Clingstone has a monopoly of the world's markets.

The consumption of this splendid dessert fruit is capable of enormous expansion. No planting that the California growers can do will adequately supply the demand.

Scarcely any fruit has made the California grower as much money in the past five years as has the Clingstone Peach.

A fair average net income can be safely named at from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per acre, and many orchards are regularly averaging a net income per acre of \$300.00 to \$500.00.

DRYING PEACHES

The past five years, under the able marketing of the California Peach Growers' Association, have again demonstrated that Dried Peaches, like Prunes, are a staple food product for which there is a permanent demand.

Muir and Lovell are the varieties most largely planted for this purpose. They are regularly and heavily productive in almost every locality where fruit can be grown.

We deem them safe and profitable to plant, and are good for an average income of from \$150.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

SHIPPING PEACHES

In the early shipping sections of the State, the Florence, Alexander, Triumph, St. John, June Elberta, Decker and Early Crawford, ripening in advance of the Southern Elberta, find a good market and profitable sale in every city of the United States and Canada, and are good for an average income of from \$150.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

Ripening during the midsummer season, the Early Elberta, Elberta and J. H. Hale are fine types of Peaches, of equal merit, which, on account of their splendid quality, can be profitably marketed in spite of competition from the Eastern and Southern Elbertas. We recommend the planting of these midsummer shipping varieties only in districts making a specialty of growing fruit for Eastern shipment.

APRICOTS

Grown only in California, these, too, have a monopoly of the American market, not alone in the fresh state, but canned and dried.

Canned Apricots are a staple dessert fruit, and are in great demand as such in every market of the globe.

Dried Apricots, like the Dried Prune, are a staple fruit food, and are particularly sought after by the European consumer, giving to the California Apricot grower an unlimited field for expansion.

Apricots are not adapted to so wide a range as some other fruits, but in those localities adapted to their culture, and where the Apricot has proven and is known to be regularly productive, there is no fruit more profitable. For drying and canning, Blenheim and Tilton are the best commercial sorts, with a proportion of Royal.

CHERRIES

The past ten years there has been a shortage of root stocks of the Cherry, with a resultant shortage in the supply of Cherry trees. As a result, in California there have been less Cherry trees planted the past ten years than have died from old age.

While, on the other hand, California, enjoying a monopoly of the North American market in the production of sweet Cherries during their season, there is a growing demand for this fine fruit, and their consumption for eating out of hand is still in its infancy, and, properly exploited, California can never grow sufficient Cherries to supply what the American people will eat.

Thus you have a fruit with an ever-increasing demand, while the supply, for the reasons named, over a period of eight or ten years, will be practically at a standstill.

In any locality adapted to Cherry growing, particularly where you can grow Cherries for Eastern shipment, there is no better investment you can make than to plant a block of Cherries.

The best standard varieties for Eastern shipment are: Early Burbank, Early Chapman, Early Purple Guigne, Early Rivers, Tartarian, Bedford, Bing, Giant, Lambert, Noble and Black Oregon; and Royal Ann and Emperor Francis for canning.

BARTLETT PEARS

(Regular Type)

The California Bartlett Pear attains a degree of perfection distinct from any other Pear. It is the only Pear grown that will not rag out in canning, and whether to be consumed, eaten out of hand or dried, they enjoy a monopoly of the American market, and, in the canned state, the monopoly of the world. For continuous, consistent, heavy production and wide range of adaptability the Bartlett Pear, like the Clingstone Peach, can't be beat. They live and thrive and produce for generations. Normally good for an income of from \$250.00 to \$400.00 per acre. The past five years many producing pear orchards in California have averaged \$300.00 to \$500.00 per acre, while producing records of \$1200.00 to \$1600.00 per acre have not been uncommon. You make no mistake planting Bartlett Pears. The foregoing remarks refer to Bartlett Pears of the regular type. The early type described in our Catalog should be planted only in early districts.

FALL PEARS

Fall Pears have been largely overlooked by planters. While not used for canning and drying, as the Bartletts, there is an enormous demand for Fall Pears, of which there are a number of splendid varieties that the acreage now planted in nowise supplies.

California Fall Pears practically supply, not alone the American market, but are exported to all parts of the world, particularly to the northern European countries.

In the price realized the past two years, in money made, they have ranked as high as any fruit, and under normal conditions will safely average an income of \$250.00 to \$400.00 per acre.

SHIPPING PLUMS

A great favorite and staple fruit during their season in every Eastern market. Grown only in California for the entire North American continent, and without a competitor from any other section.

This fruit is grown in a number of fancy varieties, every one equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit.

We have a complete assortment of various varieties on Myrobalan and

Natural Peach Seedling root. The best selections of varieties, ripening in the order named, would include the following: Beauty, Earliana, Tragedy, Santa Rosa, Burbank, Florence, California Blue, Gaviota, Wickson, Anita, Diamond, Kelsey, Grand Duke, Wilma, Becky Smith and President.

OLIVES

The California grower who has a block of Olives well cared for, and planted in a location adapted to their culture, has an annual income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil shares.

Grown only in California for the entire North American market. The superior quality of the California Ripe Olive gives it a monopoly over the Ripe Olives in every market of the world.

Mission is preëminently the best. We have a fine block of Mission, Sevillano, Ascolano and Manzanillo on Picholine root, Picholine making a better root stock for Olives than Olives grown from cuttings.

Of late years it has been demonstrated that there is a demand for the California Olive picked two-thirds mature and shipped East in lug boxes, there to be purchased by the Southern European people resident in our Eastern and Southern industrial centers, who buy these Olives in lug boxes on the market, take them home and process them according to the custom of their home country, and the possibility of the shipment of Olives in this way will give a duplication of what the California grape grower learned as to the shipment of wine grapes East.

FIGS

Figs, on this continent, are grown only in California. The consumption of this fruit, dried, in the American markets is enormous, and heretofore has been supplied from Europe. The California Fig, however, on account of the superior quality and closer proximity, is taking a monopoly of the North American markets, and for many years California will be unable to supply the home demand, aside from the possibilities of employing the California Fig in the export trade. A full bearing Fig orchard is good for an annual income of \$200.00 to \$300.00 per acre.

As to Kadota Figs, we advise planters to go slow. There have been planted in California 12,000 to 15,000 acres of Kadota Figs, on the anticipation of what the present bearing acreage of 300 acres is producing.

Our advice is to wait and see, until you have had an opportunity to observe to what extent and how well the production from the present young acreage will go into consumption.

APPLES

No better fruit for home orchard or your immediate local market, but aside from this we do not advise the extensive planting of Apples in California for commercial purposes.

Some of the other fruits named, in which California enjoys a monopoly, on which we do not have competition from other states, will make you more money.

RAISINS

California today grows twice as many Raisins as all the balance of the globe, and when you consider that the young planting of the past five years will, five years hence, have practically doubled the present annual tonnage of Raisins, we believe it is good business to lay off planting Raisins for a few years, until the consumption will have been so enlarged as to consume the ever-increasing supplies from the present planted acreage.

By the exercise of proper marketing methods, we believe that the Raisin industry of the State is perfectly safe, and that the consumption can be kept up with the supply. A respite in planting for several years will be a reasonable safeguard.

WINE GRAPES

The past few years there has been an enormous planting of Wine Grapes, stimulated by the enormous income from the present bearing acreage. Wine Grapes, however, are outlawed by the Eighteenth Amendment, and, without going into the ethics of the matter, the future of the Wine Grape is decidedly uncertain.

TABLE GRAPES

The Grapes we grow in California of the European type and varieties are so unlike the Eastern slipskin varieties as to be a fruit separate and distinct from the American Concord, Niagara and Delaware—varieties commonly known by the Eastern consumer.

California Table Grapes have become a staple Fall fruit, consumed as largely during their season from August to November, as the old, reliable red-cheeked apple.

While the planting in California has been heavy and the tonnage will increase each year, yet if the California fresh fruit shippers have the gumption to exercise modern merchandising methods in the marketing of fresh fruit, and if they will exploit the consumption of Table Grapes in conjunction with other fresh fruit, the Table Grape industry can be rated as continuously safe and profitable.

We would hardly rate them, however, as desirable for planting as some of the staple tree fruits, such as Prunes, Peaches and Apricots.

WALNUTS

Walnuts can be profitably grown in many localities in California, and should be largely planted. There is no probability of California ever being able to supply the demand for this splendid nut.

Franquette, Mayette and Eureka are the best varieties to employ. For extensive commercial planting they are hardly as profitable as Cherries, Pears, Clingstone Peaches, Prunes, Almonds, etc., but there is no home orchard but what should have some Walnuts planted. A grove of a few dozen Walnut trees adjoining your dwelling or barnyard, a row of Walnut trees along your highway, an avenue of Walnut trees leading to your dwelling is a most attractive asset to your orchard, and profitable as well.

TRUE ECONOMY IN TREE BUYING AND THE ART OF SELECTION

There is a sharp contrast between the old-time fruit ranchers, who bought the cheapest tree obtainable, without consideration of quality, and the modern orchardist, who knows that the cheapest and most profitable method of buying trees is to buy the best. The trees and vines grown by us, detailed for you herewith, are the very best that care and selection and propagation can possibly produce.

We propagate only from parent trees and vines that have proved to be the very best of their kind, and the stock we sell will give you good and profitable service for a lifetime. That Mr. Fruit Grower, is what you want. We, as nurserymen, are experienced fruit growers and know well the planter's needs. For forty years we have been growing hardy, well-rooted trees in this foothill region, where the peculiarly favorable soil and climatic conditions produce a strong, hardy top of well toughened wood fibre and well meshed root system.

A large list of the leading planters of the State have planted their orchards with our foothill grown trees, and with this test of time and experience and the financial results obtained by these planters from our trees have proven their merit, while by fair treatment we have built up a large nursery business. Our tree growing facilities are the best in the State. Our soil, drainage, location, climate and favorable tree growing conditions are superior to the river bottom and coast valley locations commonly chosen by other nurserymen.

From the selection and propagation of the infant bud right up to the distribution of the matured fruit, we are deeply and personally interested in every detail that tends to your success. Only by this coöperative effort can the fruit industry of California be made the success it deserves.

We never, under any circumstances, advocate the planting of new varieties until by personal and practical tests they have proved their desirability, and instead of a long list of varieties, we only submit those which have proved their excellence.

No orchardist wants to plant all the varieties catalogued and recommended by the average nursery, but you do want those varieties that are best adapted to your locality, and which will prove most profitable.

THE ART OF SELECTION

The secret of success among raisers of thoroughbred cattle, horses and other livestock lies in the great care taken in the selection of

TREE PLANTING, TIME TO SET OUT AND CARE OF TREES THEREAFTER

We do not recommend Fall planting. In California the growing season often extends up to December 1st, and to transplant trees before they are entirely dormant is injurious. However, we advise planting as early as conditions will allow, and from December 15th to February 1st is the best time to plant, thus giving to the tree the benefit of a large part of the season's rainfall. Place your order for trees as soon as you have ascertained your wants; but do not plant before December 15th.

SELECTION OF VARIETIES

We discountenance promiscuous planting of any and all varieties—good, bad and indifferent. Select those only that you know to be adapted to and profitable in your district, using your own experience and observation to guide, and when in doubt consult those orchardists in your district who have made a success of fruit growing.

In California a great variation in soil and adaptability is often found in the same orchard, and a single fruit growing district may have a great diversity of these. Local horticultural conditions are of great importance in the matter of selection for planting, and as herein advised, the intending planter should familiarize himself with his local conditions, and the adaptability of the location where he is intending to plant, and choose only such varieties of fruits as are particularly adapted to his specific conditions, and of these only the most profitable sorts.

The catalog descriptions of each variety we give are not, as is commonly practiced, copied from an Encyclopedia of Horticulture, but are an expression of our years of experience and observation as fruit growers, nurserymen and fruit shippers.

In tree buying especially you should deal only with a reliable nursery. Pay good prices (the cheapest is never the best) and demand first-class stock.

PREPARATION OF SOIL

The preparation of soil for orchard planting is of great importance. The soil must be put in the best possible condition before planting. In this preparatory work the grower is laying the ground work for a structure which is to stand for a number of years.

The most important feature to the tree which is transplanted (transplanting is always a shock to a tree) is to have the soil wherein it is being transplanted in the best possible receptive condition. If the tree receives a setback or is stunted in its growth during this critical period of the first weeks after its transplanting by reason of negligence, either in planting or in the preparation of the soil wherein it is planted, it will require a long time, sometimes to the second year, for the tree to recover, and it sometimes never does.

Land should be thoroughly plowed and followed by a harrowing until the soil is as friable as an ash heap. Wherever possible the land may be sub-soiled with splendid results. This is very desirable if blasting is not employed. Holes should never be dug smaller than two feet square by two feet deep, and the larger the better. Four feet square by 30 inches deep is none too large, but better still, we would advise the blasting of holes.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL

If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without leaving the roots exposed to the air. Dig a trench in loose soil 12 to 16 inches deep by 2

parentage for breeding. Some fruit growers realize the importance of this, but very few nurserymen have given it the attention it deserves.

With other affiliated nurserymen we have been instrumental in organizing and financing the CALIFORNIA NURSERYMEN'S BUD SELECTION ASSOCIATION. This organization, by a painstaking and persevering investigational effort, has determined upon the best types of each known standard fruit variety, and in the blocks of trees selected for propagation has marked individual specimens as the best types of their kind for quality and productiveness as sources of budwood.

Our buds and scions are furnished by the CALIFORNIA NURSERYMEN'S BUD SELECTION ASSOCIATION, and are cut for propagation from bearing orchard trees that have been selected as the best specimens of their kind.

A tree so propagated is a much better investment for you than one promiscuously propagated, as is the common practice of many nurserymen.

NUMBER OF TREES PER ACRE

Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method	Distance Apart Each Way	Square Method	Equilateral Triangle Method
1 foot.....	43,560	50,300	16 feet.....	170	196
2 feet.....	10,890	12,575	18 feet.....	134	154
3 feet.....	4,840	5,889	20 feet.....	109	125
4 feet.....	2,722	3,143	22 feet.....	90	104
5 feet.....	1,742	2,011	24 feet.....	76	88
6 feet.....	1,210	1,397	25 feet.....	69	79
7 feet.....	888	1,025	26 feet.....	64	74
8 feet.....	680	785	27 feet.....	60	69
9 feet.....	537	620	28 feet.....	56	65
10 feet.....	435	502	30 feet.....	48	55
12 feet.....	302	348	35 feet.....	35	40
14 feet.....	222	256	40 feet.....	27	31
15 feet.....	193	222			

to 3 feet wide. Cut the strings and put the trees in side by side. Cover the roots with fine earth, being careful that it is well filtered in among the roots to keep them moist. If the soil is dry give a copious watering. Trees should not be trenched deeper than they stood in the nursery.

If the trees open up dry on arrival they should be immediately taken from the package and the roots buried in wet soil for several days and kept thoroughly dampened, when they will fully recover and be in good condition for planting. Having recovered, they should be retrenched as first described.

PREPARING TREES FOR PLANTING

With a sharp knife cut off all broken and bruised ends of roots, shortening the roots to 8 to 10 inches, making the cut with a slant and on the under side, so that the cut surface will lie down. If too many fibers, thin out so as to give a well proportioned root system. Cut back the top to 16 to 24 inches high, according to variety, and if branched cut back to two or three buds, leaving three or four branches so pruned as to make a symmetrical tree.

SHADING

On account of our long, dry Summer it is advisable to shade the southeast, south and southwest side to prevent sun scald. This also will prevent borers, as they never attack a tree except at a point of injury. The shading can be done with a fiber tree protector, a piece of burlap or white wash also, as it reflects the heat. Preferably, though, a fiber tree protector should be used.

In our own experience, to protect from sun scald alone, we have found whitewashing preferable, though as a rabbit protection, Yucca tree protectors are to be preferred.

AFTER CULTURE

The growth and thriftiness of a newly planted tree depends upon the care received the first ninety days after planting. The ground should be kept free from grass and weeds, loose and well cultivated after each rain. Irrigation when available and regularly applied will work wonders in the growth of young trees.

PRUNING, CULTIVATING, FERTILIZING, IRRIGATING

All of them are very important topics for the horticulturist, and very essential to his success. While we offer a few suggestions herein concerning some important features in horticulture, yet we cannot cover this ground and do justice to the subject involved. The science, practice and business of fruit growing is very ably treated by Prof. E. J. Wickson in his latest edition of "California Fruits and How to Grow Them", which constitutes a compendium of valuable information concerning the raising of fruit in California, which no orchardist can afford to be without. The cost of this book is \$4.00, and whether growing fruit for market or for home use, it is well worth many times that price. If you do not already have this valuable work, we advise that you procure one at once by addressing Pacific Rural Press, San Francisco, or send us \$4.00 and we will be pleased to forward one to you.



Our well-drained foothill location and porous decomposed granite soil not only grow a tree hardy and roots fibrous and well-branched, *but is immune from root-knot, crown-gall and other root diseases common to the valley loam locations usually employed by nurserymen*, factors that no other section of the state where nursery stock is grown can offer. These roots are the foundation of your tree and make for the success of your orchard



ROOT STOCKS AND THEIR ADAPTABILITY

MYROBOLAN

Myrobolan is a species of wild plum employed as a root stock upon which to propagate Prunes, Plums, Apricots and Almonds. It is a very hardy, thrifty grower; is a deep feeder; will thrive well in heavy soil or on locations subject to a short period of excessive moisture, though no root stock will take kindly to a long continued water-logged condition.

Myrobolan will thrive in soil too wet for Peach, Almond and Apricot root, and will endure the same amount of moisture as Standard French Pear root.

The conditions most favorable to the Myrobolan root are deep, rich, black or sandy loam (such as a bottom land location), or a deep, fertile, heavy black soil, such as is common in our coast valleys, and on some interior valley locations. Like any other tree, on dry locations it is benefited by irrigation, but being a deep feeder it penetrates to moisture.

Myrobolan will thrive on decomposed slate soil, but should not be planted in a decomposed granite formation where the bedrock comes within three feet of the surface.

Myrobolan is, without exception, the best stock for Prunes, Plums and Apricots on any location subject to more excessive moisture than an Apricot, Almond or Peach root will endure, though on any location adapted to Peach root, Prune on Peach is always preferable to Prune on Myrobolan. This is also true of Plums. Almonds should never be employed on Myrobolan root. They grow a dwarf tree.

PEACH

The Natural Peach Seedling should always be employed in preference to a Muir, Salway or other budded seedling.

Should be planted only on locations subject to good drainage. Peach root will thrive on well drained creek and river bottom locations where the soil is not water-logged for a long period. Being a surface feeder it does well in the more shallow soil locations where the bedrock or hardpan comes within 1½ to 2 feet from the surface.

Peach root thrives well and is benefited by irrigation. Peach root is the only stock to be employed on which to propagate a Peach of any variety. No variety of Peach will take kindly to any other root.

The Peach root should be employed for Plums and Prunes on shallow soil, on decomposed granite, or on a light, sandy formation, or on any heavy loam or river bottom location adapted to the Peach root, bearing in mind always that Prunes particularly should be planted on Peach root on any location adapted to Peach root.

Peach will endure a greater degree of moisture than Almond, and on any location under irrigation, or on any location where the water level is too near the surface for an Almond root or too wet for an Almond root, Peach is preferable to the Almond as a root stock for the Almond, and on a great many locations on which Almond on Almond are now planted,

Almond on Peach root would be preferably employed. On any high, dry location of good depth of soil, not subject to irrigation, the Almond root is always preferable to Peach for the Almond, but under irrigation, or on a location subject to more moisture than the Almond root will take kindly to, Peach root is always preferable as a root stock for the Almond.

We are now propagating Peach, Apricot and Prune trees on Davidiana Peach root, being the wild Chinese seedling, that will endure a greater degreee of alkali than any other known root stock. This Seedling Davidiana, or wild Chinese Peach, permits of the planting of a large acreage of alkali soil that cannot be planted now to any other root stock.

ALMOND

On the Almond the Bitter Almond should always be employed. Almond root is a deep feeder, and is well adapted to any well drained location of good depth of soil.

Almond root should never be planted where the soil is of slow drainage, or where the soil is subject to a short period of excessive moisture, or where the water level comes to within six feet of the surface.

On a location not subject to irrigation, well drained and of good depth of soil, Bitter Almond is the best stock for the Almond. Under irrigation, in shallow soil, or on locations inclined to slow drainage, the Peach is preferable as a root stock for the Almond.

For Plum and Prune on hillside location under irrigation, but of good depth of soil, Bitter Almond will make a desirable root stock, though for Plum and Prune would recommend the use of either Myrobolan or Peach root on any location adapted to the latter.

APRICOT

Apricot root requires practically the same soil conditions as does the Peach, and will thrive in any deep, well drained location. Will endure more moisture than the Almond root, but not any more than the Peach, and not as much as the Myrobolan.

On bottom lands or heavy valley loam locations the Myrobolan root should always be employed for the Apricot.

Apricot root enjoys a large degree of immunity to nematode attack, so in localities infested with nematodes, Apricot root is always safe to plant.

Apricot root should not be employed for Peach growing. While the Peach makes a good union on the Apricot and for a few years seemingly does well, yet after the fifth or sixth year Peach trees on Apricot root decline.

Prunes can be worked on Apricot root, though Peach and Myrobolan as root stocks for Prunes are to be preferred, unless your land is infested with nematodes and you desire to plant Prunes on Apricot root in order to insure immunity from nematode attack.

MAZZARD CHERRY

Mazzard Cherry is a deep feeder and thrifty grower, and while it will not endure "wet feet", yet it will thrive on any location adapted to Peach or Apricot root, and will endure more moisture than the Mahaleb root.

Eighty per cent of Cherry planting is on the Mazzard root, the Mazzard being generally preferred to the Mahaleb on most all locations, particularly where there is good depth and fertility of soil.

Mazzard also is less subject to gumming and dieback than Cherry on Mahaleb.

Mazzard is employed only as a root stock for Cherry.

MAHALEB CHERRY

Mahaleb Cherry will not endure the same amount of moisture as the Mazzard, requiring more perfect and more rapid drainage. Mahaleb is inclined to surface feeding and by some planters is deemed a better root stock for Cherry on shallow and less fertile soil locations than the Mazzard. Shallow locations, however, are not usually deemed desirable for commercial Cherry planting.

A small percentage of the Cherries planted are on the Mahaleb root. On any location where the depth and nature of soil are favorable to the production of Cherries, Mazzard is deemed the better stock.

Mahaleb does not grow a Cherry tree quite as large as Mazzard, which in the Cherry is really an advantage. It grows a tree that will come into full maturity a year or two in advance of Mazzard, and a tree also that is a little more regularly and heavily productive. These features can be rated to the advantage of Mahaleb root, and on any well drained location of good depth of soil, we would rate Mahaleb equally as desirable as Mazzard as a root stock for Cherry.

JAPANESE PEAR

A seedling stock employed in Japan and China on which to propagate the Pear. Has been employed as a root stock for Pear in the Northwestern States and in California for a period of fifteen years. Its merits have been thoroughly tested, and it has proven O. K. in the following features:

First, practically immune from attack of woolly aphid; second, partially resistant to pear blight; third, is a thrifty grower and is as desirable in this respect as the French; fourth, we have observed that Pear on Japanese comes to heavy productiveness practically one year earlier than Pear on French. Some growers have claimed two years earlier. Several, however, one year earlier, and on soil adapted to Japanese root this is a considerable advantage.

Will do well on any location adapted to French Pear root, excepting it will not endure the same amount of moisture as the French Pear.

Is well adapted to all river bottom or heavy loam locations that are of good drainage.

On the heavy, black loam soil or adobe formations of the coast valleys, where resistance to Pear blight or immunity to aphid is no consideration, French Pear Seedling is deemed preferable as a root stock for the Pear, though on any location where the soil is of good drainage

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD NUTS AND FRUITS, GRAPES AND BERRIES

Almonds

On this continent Almonds are grown only in California, and have for a market the entire consuming population of North America. The demands of the American market alone require several times more Almonds than are now grown in California, while the great majority of American consumers are still unfamiliar with the many uses to which the Almond can be put as a staple food.

With the possibility of the development of this unlimited demand at home, and with the protection afforded the California Almond grower by recent tariff legislation, Almond growing in California is still in its infancy, and the success of the industry is practically assured.

One of the great advantages of growing Almonds is that they can be grown on the bench lands of both the Sacramento and San Joaquin Valleys that, on account of inaccessibility to water for irrigation, and, being unprofitable for grain growing, can be converted into profitable producing Almond orchards, and by this means many thousands of acres of cheap land now unprofitable either for grain growing or fruit raising can, at comparatively small initial cost, be converted into a safe and profitable investment.

The best standard varieties are the following: Nonpareil, IXL, Drake's Seedling and Ne Plus Ultra. These varieties are practically of equal merit. Nonpareil, IXL and Ne Plus Ultra, of the softshell varieties, are in greater demand on the market than the hardshell varieties, or than Drake's Seedling.

The Drake's Seedling, however, being such a heavy and consistent producer, and being so valuable and so effective as a pollinator of Nonpareil and IXL, is rated of equal desirability for planting with Nonpareil and IXL.

The IXL is in great favor with the trade. In some localities, however, is not as productive as Nonpareil and Ne Plus. In other localities it produces as well, and in point of tonnage is fully the equal of Nonpareil or Ne Plus. In those localities where the IXL produces regularly, the Almond Growers' Association advise that they be very largely planted.

Texas Prolific have heretofore been in great favor co-jointly with the Drake's as a pollinator. The quality of the nut, however, is not as desirable, and on account of its later blooming, is not as effective as a pollinator of other varieties as the Drake's Seedling; and for the present the California Almond Growers' Association advise the elimination of the

and adapted to Peach root, the Japanese Pear Seedling is to be preferred.

For planting in the interior valleys on any adobe formation of poor drainage or any location subject to periods of excessive moisture, French Pear Seedling is to be preferred, though on any well drained location in the interior that could be rated as adapted to Peach root, Japanese Pear Seedling is always to be preferred as a root stock, particularly so on account of its partial resistance to blight and immunity to woolly aphid.

We propagate our Pear on both French and Japanese Pear Seedling.

The merits of the French Pear are well known, but with the data now available, we do not hesitate to recommend Japanese Pear Seedling as a desirable root stock for the Pear on the locations we have herein named as being adaptable to it.

STANDARD FRENCH PEAR

The Standard French Pear Seedling has been employed a great many years in California as the standard root stock for Pear.

It will thrive on a great many locations; will endure a larger amount of moisture and poor drainage, as well as considerable flooding, such as is sometimes experienced on river or creek bottom locations.

French Pear will thrive in most any soil, though like any other root stock will take most kindly to deep, fertile, well-drained locations.

The French Pear is deemed preferable to the Keifer Pear, employed in the East as a root stock, and is employed more largely than any other on which to propagate Pear.

On the heavy loam locations in coast valleys or on any land inclining to adobe formation, where the drainage is slow, French Pear should be employed instead of the Japanese Pear as a root stock.

QUINCE

Quince root will endure more moisture than Pear, Myrobalan or any other root employed as a root stock. It is used most largely on which to propagate the Quince. Is used also to some extent for the propagation of Pear and Apple. Pear and Apple, however, on Quince root will grow a dwarf tree, and for commercial purposes a dwarf tree is not as profitable, nor as desirable, as a standard.

Quince will thrive well on any soil or location adapted to any other root stock for fruit, and will endure more moisture than any other.

PICHOLINE OLIVE

Picholine will grow a deeper feeding root system, and is a more thrifty grower than a root system from a cutting of the Mission or other propagated varieties. Without a doubt a better root stock for the Olive than a root system grown from a cutting.

APPLE SEEDLING

Crab Apple Seedling is the root stock most commonly employed for the propagation of the Apple. Will thrive and do well on any location adapted to Pear root. Will endure the same amount of moisture as the Pear, but will do best on all deep, fertile, well-drained locations.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE ON PAGE 19

DESCRIPTION OF STANDARD NUTS AND FRUITS, GRAPES AND BERRIES

Texas Prolific, and advise the employing of the Drake's Seedling as a pollinator exclusively in their stead.

The Peerless is not recommended for extensive planting, though in some districts is a very popular variety.

For the guidance of planters we would recommend the following combinations:

In districts where IXL does not do quite as well as Nonpareil and Ne Plus, either of the following three combinations would be practically equally desirable:

- (1) One-third Nonpareil, one-third Ne Plus, one-third Drake's Seedling.
- (2) Two-thirds Nonpareil, one-third Ne Plus.
- (3) Two-thirds Nonpareil, one-third Drake's Seedling.

In localities where the IXL is a regular and consistent producer the following combinations are desirable:

- (1) One-third Nonpareil, one-third IXL, one-third Drake's Seedling.
- (2) One-third Nonpareil, one-third IXL, one-sixth Ne Plus, and one-sixth Drake's Seedling.
- (3) One-third Nonpareil, one-third IXL, and one-third Ne Plus.

DRAKE'S SEEDLING—Tree a thrifty grower and regularly productive in all localities. Medium soft shell, and deemed one of the best pollinizers of Nonpareil or IXL. Should be planted in preference to Texas Prolific.

IXL—Tree is a sturdy, upright grower. Nuts are very large; shell soft, perfect. It bears heavily and regularly in many localities, though in some localities is not as productive as Drake's or Nonpareil. In those localities, however, where they are known to be good producers, they should be largely planted. On account of the large size and fine quality of nut, it is suggested that the proportion of this variety be increased.

NE PLUS ULTRA—Tree a rapid grower. Heavy and regular bearer. Nuts large, very long shape; shell very soft and hulls readily. Used as a pollinator of Nonpareil and IXL, and should be planted co-jointly with Drake's Seedling.

NONPAREIL—Tree is a strong grower, and when pollinated by Drake's Seedling or Ne Plus, or both, is an extraordinarily heavy bearer. Nut is of papershell type, well filled; nuts firm, compact and one of the best. This nut always sells at a premium of from 1 to several cents per pound.

PEERLESS—A popular variety in some localities. Tree a thrifty grower, heavy bearer; medium soft

shell; meat of good quality. In some localities a fine nut to plant in conjunction with Ne Plus, Nonpareil and Drake's, though not recommend for as extensive plant-

pareil and IXL, and has been rated as of equal quality to Drake's Seedling, but lately, however, on account of their later blooming than Drake's, they are not as effective



NE PLUS ULTRA



NONPAREIL



DRAKE'S SEEDLING



PEERLESS



IXL

ing as the four standard varieties named.

TEXAS PROLIFIC—This variety in late years has been employed very largely as pollinator for Non-

pareil and IXL, and has been rated as of equal quality to Drake's Seedling, but lately, however, on account of their later blooming than Drake's, they are not as effective

as a pollinator, while the quality of the nut is inferior to Drake's; it has, therefore, been recommended by the Almond Growers' Association that we eliminate the Texas in favor of the Drake's.

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Apricots

Apricots, like Almonds, are grown commercially only in California, where they can be successfully grown in many localities. In those sections adapted to their production they are profitable, realizing to growers an average income of from \$150.00 to \$400.00 per acre.

There is a growing demand for this fruit which the California orchards cannot supply. Green, canned and dried, they have the entire North American continent for a market. Canned and dried they are used extensively in the export trade, where they compete successfully in European markets with the home grown product.

Apricots have been netting growers a big income per acre. As regular money makers they are one of the best in those localities adapted to their culture, and are an easy crop to handle.

For canning, the California Fruit Canners' League has recommended the exclusive planting of Blenheim in the coast valleys, the exclusive planting of Tilton in the San Joaquin Valley, and the planting of equal proportions of Blenheim and Tilton for the Sacramento Valley. These recommendations were practically confirmed by the Prune and Apricot Growers' Association, with a further recommendation, however, that a proportion of Blenheim also should be planted in the San Joaquin Valley, and that a proportion of Tilton also can be planted in the coast valleys. This information for the guidance of the intending planter.

In addition, in view of the fact that the Royal ripens a few days to one week in advance of the Blenheim, and is an Apricot practically equal in desirability to one having a large Apricot orchard, it would be of some advantage in prolonging the season of cutting and drying, or the season of picking and delivery to canners, to plant also a proportion of Royal; and for this purpose a proportion of 15 to 20 per cent Royal, planted with the other varieties in the proportions first recommended, would be deemed of some advantage. The margin of preference to be given Blenheim and Tilton over Royal is not very large.

NEWCASTLE EARLY—Medium size, round; ripening ten days in advance of Royal; not as large and of rather inferior quality. Very similar to Wiggin's Early, though not so large, its earliness being its only commendable feature. June 1st to 10th.

DERBY EARLY ROYAL—Ripens during the season of Newcastle Early and ten days in advance of Royal. In all other respects is identical with the Royal as to size, color, flavor, texture and desirability for canning and drying. Tree a good grower and a good bearer. This variety is valuable, not alone as being

the earliest Apricot of real merit, but also for canning and drying as good as Royal, and as such can be used to prolong the season for canning and drying Apricots by ten days, while it has the additional advantage of its great value as an early shipper. An Apricot planting, set out for the purpose of canning and drying, consisting of 15 per cent Derby Early Royal, 15 per cent Royal, 35 per cent Blenheim and 35 per cent Tilton would give you an ideal prolonged season, likewise an ideal combination of varieties for an Apricot orchard. June 1st to 10th.

ROYAL—Very large, oval; skin dull yellow; flesh yellow and of excellent Apricot flavor. Tree is a strong grower and a good bearer. Fruit ripens evenly. A favorite with canners. Excellent for drying, and one of the best for distant shipment. Ripens a few days in advance of Blenheim, and while employed largely as a shipping Apricot, is equally desirable as a canner and dryer. June 10th to 20th.

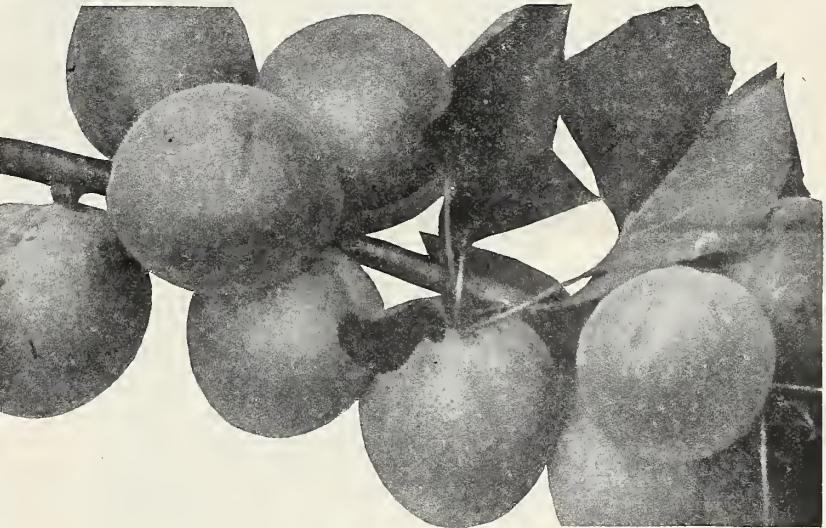
BLENHEIM—Large, oval; surface orange, with deep yellow tinge; flesh yellow, juicy and rich. Tree is vigorous grower and a prolific bearer. Fruit runs a little larger than Royal, and ripens just a little later. This variety is a favorite for Eastern shipment, but is most highly prized for drying and canning. Under coast conditions has been recommended for exclusive planting. In the interior, should be planted in equal proportions with Tilton. June 20th to July 5th.

ROUTIER'S PEACH APRICOT—Fruit very large, rather flattened; skin orange yellow with a blush of red; flesh of fine saffron red, juicy, rich and highly flavored. When dried is of deep golden yellow color. Its large size and fine color render it very attractive, both in the green

TILTON—Large, oval; surface yellow, tinged with red; flesh deep orange yellow, with a very highly pronounced Apricot flavor. Ripens uniform, and is exceedingly firm. Recommended for canning and drying as the equal of Blenheim; is a late bloomer and has given evidence of remarkably consistent fruitfulness. Ripens a little later than Blenheim, and recommended for extensive planting throughout the interior, and equally desirable under coast conditions. June 25th to July 10th.

HEMSKIRKE—A fine English variety; large, roundish; skin is orange with red cheek; flesh bright orange, tender, juicy, rich and luscious, with a plumlike flavor. Very hardy, and a more regular bearer than the Moorpark. Recommended for home orchard planting only. June 20th to 30th.

MOORPARK—Fruit very large, oblong; skin orange, with a shade of deep orange red; flesh quite firm bright orange; parts free from stone; juicy, with a rich and luscious flavor. A splendid Apricot on account of its extremely large size. Excellent for canning, drying and market. A desirable variety in localities where it will bear regularly. In many sections, however, is a very shy bearer. Not usually rec-



ROYAL APRICOT

and dried state. This variety is recommended for home orchard planting only. June 20th to 30th.

ommended for extensive commercial planting, but excellent for home orchard. June 25th to July 10th.

Apples

Apples are more largely consumed by the people of all lands than any other fruit. They can be as successfully grown, and to as fine a degree of perfection, in a great many localities in the United States as is possible in the most favored locations in this State. On that account there has been an enormous acreage of this fruit planted in the West and Northwest, and in these locations Apples are grown to a degree of perfection hitherto unequalled even by the older Apple growing sections of the East. In course of time the demand for this fruit will undoubtedly equal the supply to an extent that will make their culture profitable, yet on account of the great flood of Apples that will be harvested in the coming years from the West, Northwest and Middle West, our California grown Winter Apples will have to meet heavy competition from these other localities.

Unlike Prunes, Apricots, Almonds, Olives, Cherries, Clingstone Peaches and other fruits in which the California grown fruits have a monopoly of the markets of the world, a California Apple will have to take second place to Apples grown in other great Apple producing sections for some time to come.

For this reason, while we have an ample supply of trees to sell, we cannot conscientiously advise the extensive commercial planting of Fall and Winter Apples, although in course of time the demand for this fruit on the local markets of California, and for export, will be such as to make their culture profitable.

What we say of Winter Apples, however, does not apply to the Early Summer, Mid-Summer and Early Fall varieties. These, ripening in advance of the Northwestern and Eastern grown Apples, can be profitably

grown without severe competition from these other localities. Among these varieties we would name the Red Astrachan, White Astrachan, as of the early Summer, and Alexander and the famous Gravenstein of the Mid-Summer types, while the coast grown Yellow Bellflower, Jonathan and Delicious usually find a good market at a profitable price, and an average income on a full bearing Apple orchard at the present time is from \$150.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

The Fall and Winter varieties being well known, we do not offer any special choices, but leave them to your selection if you contemplate planting them.

What we say relative to the advisability of planting Apples, is where the planting is contemplated for Eastern shipment. For home orchards or your immediate local market, Apples should constitute a large proportion of your planting.



RED ASTRACHAN

SUMMER VARIETIES

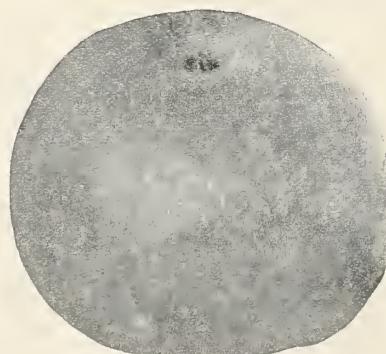
RED ASTRACHAN—Large and roundish; nearly covered with deep crimson, overspread with deep bloom; juicy, rich, sub-acid flavor; attractive, fine eating and one of the best for same. The main reliance for an early Apple. In great demand on both coast and intermountain markets, and a profitable market variety. July 1st to 31st, according to location.

ALEXANDER—Large, conical; a greenish-yellow, streaked with orange and bright red in the sun; flesh yellowish-white. Its large size and excellent cooking quality make it a desirable market sort; productive and profitable. August 15th to September 15th.

WHITE ASTRACHAN—Is very large, roundish; skin smooth and nearly white; flesh white. A fine cooking Apple, and on account of its earliness, symmetry and uniformly large size and productivity, a very valuable market variety and extensively grown in the foothills, Sacramento Valley, San Joaquin Valley and many coast sections. July 15th to August 15th.

RED JUNE—Medium size; flesh white, tender, juicy and sub-acid. An abundant bearer. June.

GRAVENSTEIN—Large, rather flattened; skin yellow, is freely



GRAVENSTEIN

best Apple of the Summer season, and open to it every market of the United States, Mexico and Canada, creating a demand always greater than the supply, and at very remunerative prices. This, together with its productivity, makes it one of the best for profit, and we freely commend this variety for extensive planting. July 20th to September 1st.

SKINNER SEEDLING—Is very large, pale yellow, often with a blush of red; flesh white, very tender, juicy, sub-acid; tree a vigorous grower. Considered one of the best late Summer varieties, ripening between the intermission of Graven-

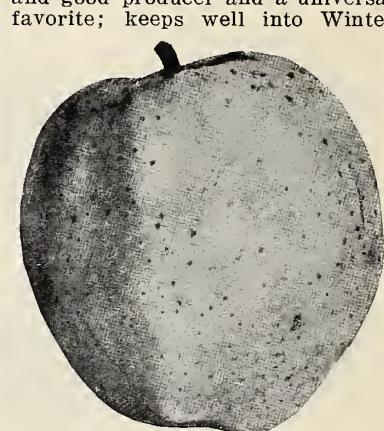
stein and Yellow Bellflower. Their large size and fine quality make them a great favorite on the market during their season. A very profitable variety to plant. September 1st to 20th.

FALL VARIETIES

JONATHAN—A beautiful, brilliant red Apple, highly flavored and of excellent quality, being tender, juicy and rich. A splendid family sort. Tree is long-lived, productive and an early bearer of wide adaptability and for market ranks as the best Fall Apple. Orchardists East and West are increasing their planting of Jonathan. In quality and market value Jonathan excels all other Fall Apples. October.

ORTLEY—Fruit medium to large; roundish, oblong, becoming a fair yellow at maturity, sometimes with reddish blush; flesh white, fine grained, tender, juicy, sub-acid; very pleasant. A fine Apple for home orchard. November to February.

ROME BEAUTY—Is uniformly large and smooth, shaded and striped with bright red; blooms late and is an annual bearer. An old favorite that has not been planted as widely as it deserves, but one of the standards in all Apple growing regions. Particularly desirable in the higher altitudes, where late blooming is a desirable feature. It has an established reputation on all markets; its size and great beauty insure for it ready sale. A fine Apple with many good qualities and few faults. One of the surest bearers under all conditions. October and November.



YELLOW BELLFLOWER

months. The Yellow Bellflower as grown in the California coast regions is the equal of any Apple grown East or West, and ripens immediately in advance of the heavy movement of Apples in the East, so that they find ready sale in all markets of the East, North and South, and are used, too, largely in the export trade. September to December.

WINTER VARIETIES

ARKANSAS BLACK—Medium to large; slightly conical; surface a beautiful dark maroon, shaded in black; flesh very firm, fine grained and juicy. Tree vigorous and productive. A valuable market sort. November to March.

GRIMES GOLDEN PIPPIN—Medium to large; skin golden yellow with fine red stripe sprinkled with gray dots. Beautiful appearance and excellent eating qualities. November 1st to January 1st.

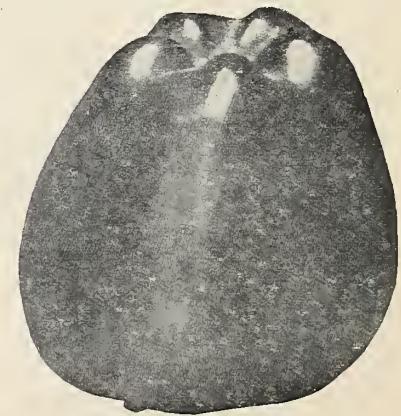
KING DAVID—Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as one of the most beautiful Apples grown, being a cross between Jonathan and Arkansas Black. Medium to large; color a deep, rich red, with distinct markings of dark red. Tree hardy, strong and vigorous. A young and heavy bearer. A remarkable keeper, destined to be one of the best Winter Apples for either market or home use.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG—A native of Tennessee. The original tree is now fifty years old and still vigorous and bearing. Fruit large to very large, roundish, dark red, slightly streaked; flesh firm, yellow, juicy and of excellent quality; a fine keeper. Its size, fine appearance, good eating and keeping qualities make it a valuable market sort. November to March.

MACINTOSH RED—A tender, juicy Apple which has a peculiar fragrance that makes it popular on fancy fruitstands and well liked for home and kitchen use; uniform large size; beautifully crimson; flesh snow white, crisp and a splen-

did flavor. A fine early Fall Apple and splendid for home orchard and local market. November to December.

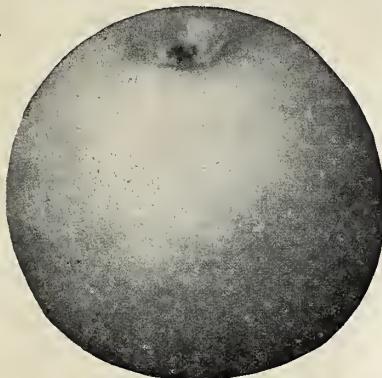
DELICIOUS—Large, surface almost covered with beautiful, brilliant dark red, blending to beautiful yellow at the blossom end; flavor sweet, slightly touched with



DELICIOUS

acid, with an aroma delightfully fragrant; flesh is fine grained, crisp and exceedingly juicy. In keeping quality it ranks with the best. One of the strongest, hardest and most vigorous growers. Aphid resistant and a late bloomer—a valuable feature. A splendid Winter Apple, and on the markets it is deemed as one of the very best. Described by Stark Bros., the originators, as the best Winter Apple ever produced. November to April.

WINTER BANANA—Fruit large size, perfect in form; golden yellow, beautifully shaded and mottled with bright crimson red; flesh lemon yellow, fine grained, sub-acid, itself to any climate. A good market Apple. October to December.



WINTER BANANA

rich aromatic flavor and of the highest quality. A good keeper. Tree remarkably strong grower and on account of its great hardiness will thrive in any climate. An early bearer, producing fruit the second year. A valuable market variety. November to April.

NORTHERN SPY—A fine, old type. Has been largely planted for generations throughout the East, West, North and South and still a great favorite on account of its special eating and keeping qualities; comes into bearing rather late (at about nine years old), but otherwise is the equal of any, and a fine late Winter Apple for home orchard. November to January.

RHODE ISLAND GREENING—Large, greenish-yellow; succeeds on a great variety of soils; flesh yellow, fine grained, tender, crisp, juicy and aromatic; excellent for cooking and table. A valuable sort in warm, dry climates, adapting

See Our Guarantee on Page 19

Crab Apples

TRANSCENDENT—Fruit very large, striped with red. Very productive; fine type for jelly. September.

RED SIBERIAN—Smooth, glossy and splashed with red; firm, juicy; extremely hardy and prolific. Excellent for jellies and preserves. October.

HYSLOP CRAB—Fruit large, deep crimson, covered with thick bloom; tree vigorous. One of the most popular Crabs. November.

YELLOW SIBERIAN—Very similar to Red Siberian, excepting the color, which is a beautiful glossy yellow. October.

Cherries

Cherries are the first, the most attractive and the best fruit of the Summer season. Ripening as they do in California, in advance of the Cherries grown in every other section of the country, the California grown Cherry is to our brother living east of the Sierras, the first herald of the breaking up of Winter and the coming of the Summer season. They greet him with a cheery "Cheer up! Cherries are ripe!" and at the same time tempt his palate at the expense of his purse.

Everywhere our Cherries are great favorites. They have a monopoly of every market, and there never has been enough of them. California Cherries have good keeping qualities, and can be shipped in good order to every market in the land. They can be grown in many localities, and a well kept Cherry orchard in full bearing will, year for year, match the income of the best kept orange and lemon groves of the south. A fair average income from a block of Cherry trees in full bearing will range from \$300.00 to \$500.00 per acre, and many growers have been known to make occasional records of \$1000 per acre or more.

For several seasons Cherries have sold on the Eastern markets at not less than \$3000 per thirteen-ton car, and up to \$4500 and \$5500, netting the grower an average price per 10-lb. standard packed box of \$1.50 to \$3.00.

EARLY PURPLE GUIGNE—Medium size; heart shaped; light red; tender, juicy and sweet; fairly productive. The earliest marketable Cherry. April 20th to May 1st.

EARLY BURBANK—A valuable

SPITZENBURG—This variety and Yellow Newtown Pippin have broken all records for profit in the Pacific Northwest and some sections of California. Oblong and smooth; nearly covered with rich, lively red; on shady side yellowish with broken stripes of red; flesh very firm, crisp, juicy, with a delicious, aromatic flavor. An old stand-by whose popularity has never waned, and which is now still one of the very best for profit. Tree a good, upright grower, hardy and productive. November to April.

YELLOW NEWTOWN PIPPIN—Large, roundish and of slightly irregular shape; skin smooth, golden yellow with reddish cheek; flesh firm, crisp, juicy and of excellent eating and cooking qualities. Tree strong and exceedingly productive. A wonderful keeper. Yellow Newtown Pippins and the Delicious sell for higher prices on both home and foreign markets than any other Winter Apple. These two are considered the best and most profitable Winter Apple grown on the Pacific Coast. California grown Yellow Newtown Pippins are in demand on every market around the world. October to May.

WINESAP—Is medium sized to large, oblong; skin smooth, dark red; flesh yellow, firm, crisp, with a rich, spicy flavor; excellent for table and one of the best marketable Winter Apples. Productive. November to February.

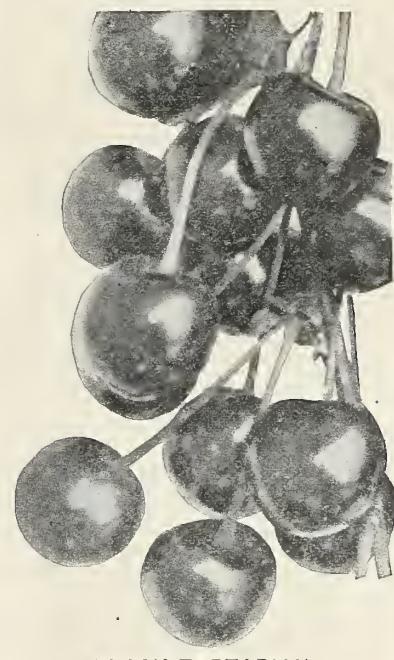
WHITE WINTER PEARMAIN—Medium to large; oblong; pale yellow, sprinkled with minute brown dots; flesh yellowish, crisp and juicy; very pleasant sub-acid flavor. Succeeds well in all parts. A standard market sort and a great favorite with many growers. November to February.

Have been in bearing for some years at Vacaville, and reported to be very productive. Has demonstrated its merits, and can be recommended for extensive planting. April 25th to May 10th.

EARLY CHAPMAN—Large black; very juicy, firm and of fine eating quality; resembles in some respects the Tartarian, but will not average quite as large; good shipper, productive and very valuable on account of its earliness. Ripening immediately in advance of Tartarian, they are the first of the large, black Cherries on the market, and always sell at a premium. In early districts they constitute, with Burbank, one of the best Cherries to plant for big profits. April 25th to May 10th.

EARLY RIVERS—Very large, black Cherry, ripening with the last half of the Early Chapman and first half of the Black Tartarian. In size it will average a little larger than the Tartarian; surface dark red to black when fully ripe; flesh red, juicy, has excellent flavor. Good shipper and regularly productive. In the shipping districts should be employed with Early Burbank, Early Chapman and Black Tartarian for assortment of best varieties of early Cherries.

BEDFORD—Similar in all respects to Black Tartarian, ripening during the same season. Appears to be, however, a little more regularly and heavily productive.



BLACK TARTARIAN

BLACK TARTARIAN—The standard early black Cherry. Large to very large; purplish black, dark purplish flesh; juicy and of excellent flavor; splendid shippers; regularly productive, and on account of its earliness and fine quality is one of the best for profit. Ripens May 5th to May 25th. In the early districts Early Chapman, Burbank, Early Rivers, Bedford and Black Tartarian should be more largely planted than any other varieties for distant shipment.

GIANT—Introduced ten years ago by Luther Burbank. We have had it in bearing now for six years, and find it true to the following description: Ripens a little in advance of Bing and with the last picking of Tartarian, dovetailing between Tar-

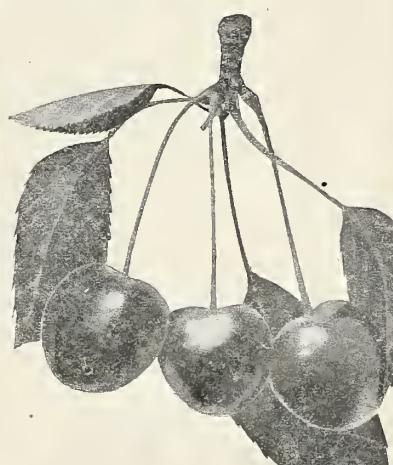
tarian and Bing. Cherries are of extremely large size. Packed in standard cherry box will average nine rows. Tree rapid, sturdy, well formed grower. Fruit is glossy black red, very firm texture, sweet and delicious; has an extremely small pit with a maximum of flesh; regularly productive. A splendid Cherry for Eastern shipment and can be rated fully the equal of Bing as a standard variety. For home canning the best Cherry grown. May 20th to June 1st.

BING—A fine, extra large, black Cherry; of good eating and good shipping quality, fairly productive. Ripening immediately after the Tartarian its fine, large size and appearance, excellent eating and shipping quality make it one of the best and most profitable market Cherries. The type of Bing we propagate is a little longer stemmed Cherry than the regular Bings, but has proven more regularly and heavily productive, which, in this Cherry, is a particularly important feature; otherwise identical with the regular Bing. June 1st to 10th.

ROYAL ANN—Pale yellow, richly mottled with red; large to extra large; very firm, juicy and sweet; good eating and magnificent for display and a good shipper. Canned they have no equal; very productive. They are good sellers in both Eastern and Pacific Coast markets. Owing to the rapidly growing demand for canned Cherries, this variety has a good future, and we do not hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. May 18th to June 10th.

EMPEROR FRANCIS—Identical with Royal Ann, except that it takes on more red on the surface, ripening also during the same season as Royal Ann. A desirable variety to plant for Eastern shipment. May 18th to June 10th.

HINTON—A fine, large, black Cherry of the Bing type, ripening immediately following Bing. Is particularly desirable for Eastern shipment and a profitable sort for commercial planting. June 5th to 20th.



LAMBERT

LAMBERT—An exceptionally large black Cherry; very firm; juicy and sweet and of a peculiar yet exquisite flavor; an excellent shipper; regularly productive. This variety comes highly recommended from Oregon. We have observed them in bearing in this district for ten years, and are favorably impressed with them, constituting with Bing, the two best black Cher-

ries are the first, the most attractive and the best fruit of the Summer season. Ripening as they do in California, in advance of the Cherries grown in every other section of the country, the California grown Cherry is to our brother living east of the Sierras, the first herald of the breaking up of Winter and the coming of the Summer season. They greet him with a cheery "Cheer up! Cherries are ripe!" and at the same time tempt his palate at the expense of his purse.

ries for market immediately following the ripening of Black Tartarian. June 5th to 20th.

NOBLE—A very large, black Cherry of Bing type, ripening, however, following Lambert. Regularly productive and valuable as prolonging the season of Bing type Cherries. June 15th to June 25th.

BLACK OREGON—Medium to large; jet black; very firm, dark flesh of exquisite sub-acid flavor. Will carry to any point in excellent condition, and is a great favorite for distant shipment. Regularly

productive. Does not grow as large as Bing, Hinton, Lambert or Noble, and, planting a late black variety for market, would advise employing either Bing, Hinton, Lambert or Noble in preference. June 10th to 25th.

MONTMORENCY—A beautiful, large, red, sour Cherry, larger and finer than Early Richmond. Extraordinarily prolific and very hardy. Valuable for canning and preserves; in good demand with canners; highly prized as a pie Cherry for home orchard.

Clingstone Peaches

The California Clingstone Peach is the dessert Peach, not alone of this continent, but of the world. Clingstone Peaches are grown and canned in other localities in this country and Europe, but canned they rag out and are relegated to pie fruit. This gives the California Clingstone Peach a monopoly of the world's market for dessert Peaches, giving stability and assurance to the industry in California.

Clingstone Peaches are more easily grown and handled than any other fruit. They are regular and heavy producers over a wide range of territory in California, and on account of the regular and heavy productiveness, and the monopoly of the world's markets which they enjoy, they are one of the most reliable fruits to plant for profit.

Under normal conditions Clingstone Peaches have averaged, when in full bearing, an income of from \$200.00 to \$300.00 per acre. The past few years, however, a fair average for the State would be \$300.00 to \$500.00 per acre, and many orchard averages of \$1000 per acre have been made, a net income hardly ever equaled by any other fruit crop.

The fact that many of the large canning companies are not alone enormously increasing the capacity of their plants, but have under construction a number of new factories in various sections of the State, the fact, also, that several of the large canners themselves are planting out a large acreage of Clingstone Peaches, is a double assurance of the stability of the Clingstone Peach industry for the future.

Tuscan and Phillips, heretofore, have been more largely planted than any other variety. Owing, however, to the intermission of three weeks between the going out of Tuscan and the ripening of Phillips, there has been a great dearth of Clingstone Peaches to keep the numerous factories in operation during this period.

Of later years there have been developed a number of types equal in quality to the Phillips which ripen during this intermission. Among these varieties, at a meeting with the fruit canners, it was determined to adopt the Peaks and Paloro for one-half of the intermission immediately following the Tuscan, and the Gaume and Sims for the last half of the intermission ripening immediately in advance of the Phillips. Any of these four varieties are the equal in quality and productiveness of the Phillips.

Planting Clings, the best combination of varieties, and one that will give you continuous picking without intermission, commencing with the ripening of Tuscan and finishing up with Phillips, is the following:

Ten per cent Tuscan, 35 per cent either Peake or Paloro, 15 per cent either Gaume, Sims or Libbee and 40 per cent Phillips. Canners prefer a larger percentage of Phillips than any one of the other varieties.

In view of the heavy planting of Phillips already made, and the fact that canners are crowded, not alone to furnish boxes, but to handle the fruit during the season of the Phillips, and in view of the fact that between the Tuscan and Phillips there is an intermission of three weeks during which canners are running light, canners now are advising a heavier planting of Paloro, Gaume and Peaks for the first part of the intermission following the Tuscan, and Libbee and Sims for the latter part of the intermission just preceding the ripening of Phillips, stating that a few years hence a premium will be paid for these Mid-Summer Clings on account of their period of ripening. So a preferable recommendation for planting would be 20 per cent Tuscan, 30 per cent Peaks, Gaume and Paloro, 20 per cent Libbee and Sims, and 30 per cent Phillips.

In districts where a later Cling is desired, Levi, ripening immediately after the Phillips, is a Peach of equal quality, very productive and one of the most profitable.

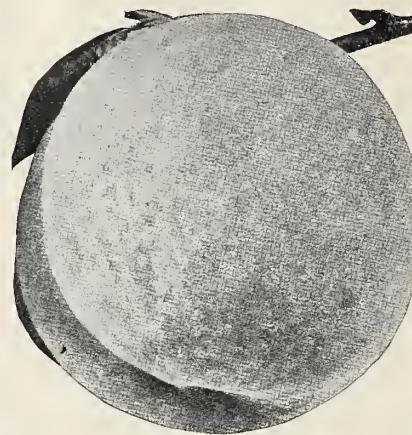
TUSCAN CLING—Very large and very handsomely colored; flesh yellow, of fine texture and of excellent flavor; good shipper. Very productive and highly prized by canners on account of its superior canning qualities. July 10th to 27th.

A number of different types of Tuscan have been developed in propagation. Extensive investigations carried on by us in co-operation with fruit canners the past several years have developed that the fruit from an old orchard in Sutter County of an old type, oblong Tuscan is preferable, not alone for keeping and canning qualities, but also of better orchard performance than any of the other types being propagated. We have since arranged to make all of our propagation

from the block of trees in this particular old orchard. Our propagation of Tuscan is of this type.

HAUSS CLING (Also known as Johnson and Walton)—A large, yellow cling; clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round, no spike; flesh fine grained and of excellent quality. This Peach ripens immediately following the last picking of Tuscan, July 27th to August 10th.

This Peach is of identically the same type and quality as Peaks and Paloro, with the one exception that it is hardly of as firm texture, and planted in locations requiring a long haul to canneries, it is not as desirable as Peaks or Paloro.



PALORO CLING

PALORO CLING—A seedling originated at Gridley some ten years ago. A fine, large, yellow Cling; flesh clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round, without spike; flesh of firm texture, fine grained and of excellent quality. This Peach is almost identical to the Hauss, but with this additional feature, which gives it the preference—it is much firmer and will ship to distant canneries in better order than Hauss. For that reason Paloro and Peaks Clings are, by canners, being given the preference over Hauss and Johnson for the intermission immediately following Tuscan. Very productive and of equal canning quality to the Phillips. July 27th to August 10th.

PEAKS CLING—The description given for Paloro identically describes the Peaks Cling in every detail, excepting that Peaks Cling ripens a little later than Paloro. If you make your first picking of Paloro on Tuesday you will make your first picking of Peaks on Friday of the same week. We would recommend the planting of an equal amount of Peaks and Paloro for the intermission immediately following Tuscan. July 30th to August 15th.

GAUME CLING—Originated by Louis Gaume at Gridley, Calif., some ten years ago. A fine, large, yellow Cling; flesh clear yellow to the pit; pit small and round; flesh very firm and fine grained. Highly prized for its canning quality. This Peach is very similar to Peaks and Paloro, is fully the equal of either, and by some is given a slight preference. Ripens with the last half of Peaks and dovetails into the first picking of Sims. It can, therefore, be rated just a few days later than Peaks and a few days earlier than Sims.

LIBBEE CLING—This variety, like Peaks, originated near Selma, and is, beyond question, a seedling

of Lovell. It bears a close resemblance to the later, and the tree is a fine and vigorous grower and a heavy, regular bearer. Surface a golden yellow; uniform size; yellow flesh to the pit; pit small; fine grained and of excellent flavor. Of equal canning quality to Phillips. Ripening during intermission immediately preceding Phillips. August 15th to 25th.

SIMS CLING—A fine, large, yellow Clingstone originated near Selma, and answering the same description as Libbee. Can be rated, however, just a few days later, ripening though during the intermission immediately preceding Phillips. Of equal commercial quality and desirability to Phillips. August 15th to 25th.

RUNYON'S ORANGE CLING—Fruit very large; yellow with dark crimson cheek; flesh yellow, rich and sugary with the finest flavor; good bearer; good for shipping, canning and drying. August 5th to 20th.

McDEVITT—Fruit large, yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, rich and good flavor; productive and good for shipping. Also a desirable canning variety. Very similar to Runyon's Orange Cling. August 5th to 20th.

PHILLIPS CLING—A fine, large, yellow Cling; clear yellow to the pit, which is very small; flesh fine grained. Tree thrifty and regularly productive. Preferred by canners to any other late variety Cling.

It is not generally known and not realized by either fruit growers or nurserymen that the Phillips Cling is deteriorating from the true type of the Phillips Cling in the promiscuous successive propagations commonly practiced by nurserymen. This fact has been observed by us for several years, and we propagate our Phillips Cling from a block of old trees of this variety that have an excellent record for productiveness and quality of fruit,

and that are but one generation removed from the original Phillips Cling first introduced, and are in every way true to the original type.

August 25th to September 5th.

McKEVITT—A California seedling introduced by A. McKevitt of Vacaville and recognized today as one of the grandest white Clings. Skin clear, creamy white with delicate blush of red; flesh firm, rich, sugary, highly flavored. As a white canning Peach it has no superior. Good shipper, productive, thrifty grower. Aug. 26th to Sept. 15th.

WHITE HEATH—A most delicious Cling; very large; skin downy, creamy white, with faint blush of red; flesh white, slightly red at the pit; very tender, juicy and sweet. Valuable for canning. September 5th to 20th.

LEVI (Syn. Henrietta or Salway Cling)—A fine Cling of large size; surface deep yellow, with shade of deep, purplish red; flesh firm, juicy, sweet. Highly esteemed for canning and very desirable for Eastern shipment. Ripening after the Phillips and prolonging the canning season, they are sought by canners on that account. A good bearer and a profitable variety for planting. September 2nd to 25th.

See Our Guarantee on Page 19



TUSCAN

Shipping and Drying Peaches

California grown Mid-Summer and late Freestone Peaches are brought into competition on the Eastern markets with the Eastern and Southern grown Elberta and other varieties, and on that account are often made to suffer in the prices realized. However, owing to the superior carrying qualities of the California grown Peach, they can be shipped to every point in the United States, and shippers are usually able to find a remunerative market for the California product in some section of the East, North, West or South not reached by Eastern grown fruit.

PEACHES FOR EASTERN SHIPMENT

For that reason we cannot recommend the extensive planting of the later ripening Freestone varieties for Eastern shipment, with the exception of those that ripen in advance of the movement of the Eastern and Southern crops. These are Florence, Alexander, Triumph, Hale's Early, St. John, Decker, Foster and Early Crawford. Early Elberta, Elberta and J. H. Hale, on account of their superior quality and great demand throughout the West and Northwest, can be profitably grown for Eastern shipment with the probability, though, of occasionally having to dry them.

FREESTONE PEACHES FOR THE HOME ORCHARD

For home orchard, like Apples, there is no fruit that will give you the service for your own table or satisfaction as a nice assortment of Freestone Peaches, ripening in a succession of varieties throughout the season.

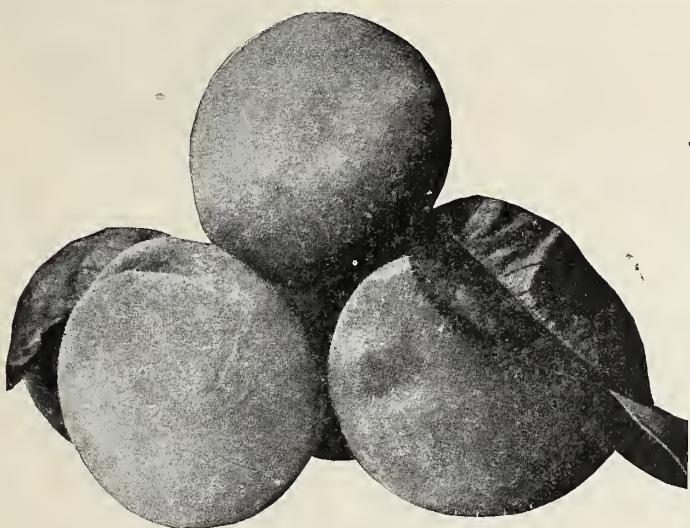
FREESTONE PEACHES FOR DRYING AND CANNING

For drying and canning, the Muir and Lovell are the most profitable sorts. For canning, Freestones are not usually as much desired as Clingstones, but when conditions are right some seasons, the cannery is a profitable outlet for the Freestone Peach. Mainly, though, they should be planted for drying purposes. With the organization of the Peach Growers' Association, the market on the Dried Peach has been stabilized to an extent that makes planting of Peaches for drying a safe and profitable investment.

Average Income On—

Shipping Peaches, \$150.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

Drying and Canning Freestones, \$150.00 to \$200.00 per acre.



TRIUMPH PEACH

FLORENCE—Originated by Millard Sharpe from a chance seedling from Alexander. First observed in 1914. Ripens during season of the Mayflower, five to ten days earlier than Alexander. Large, round; color, bright red; flesh whitish yellow; Clingstone, of a very fine peach flavor, sweet and juicy; texture firm; a good shipper. Ripens with Mayflower, and in advance of Alexander, but of larger size and better color, quality and texture than Alexander. This can justly be rated as the best of the very early Peaches available for propagation. Ripens in Vacaville May 27th to June 5th.

ALEXANDER—Medium to large; greenish white; Clingstone, with red cheek; flesh white and juicy; bears transportation well. Heretofore most largely grown as earliest variety, and profitable mainly on that account. The strain we propagate from is a good and regular bearer. June 8th to 20th.

JUNE ELBERTA—Large, yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy; semi-Cling. In beauty, quality and selling value it excels the Triumph. Has been introduced, however, but recently to the California planters, and has not yet been extensively planted for commercial purposes. We esteem them, however, a little better and a little preferable to Triumph, and in our later plantings we have been including this variety. June 12th to 30th.

TRIUMPH—Ripens with the last Alexanders and the first half of Hale's Early. Earliest yellow Peach. Medium to large; part Clingstone; surface yellow, deeply mottled with red; flesh bright yellow, sweet, juicy and excellent flavor. A good shipper, a sure and regular bearer. Some growers have difficulty growing them to size, though under proper cultivation, irrigation, pruning, thinning, etc., there is no difficulty in this regard. We have planted

them extensively ourselves, considering them one of the best early Peaches. June 12th to 30th.

HALE'S EARLY—Medium to large Clingstone; surface white, shaded with red; flesh is white, delicious and juicy; a good shipper; fairly productive, but on account of its being surpassed in quality by the Triumph we do not recommend very extensive planting for Eastern shipment. June 18th to July 6th.

ST. JOHN—Freestone, medium size to large; surface beautiful yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and toothsome; for eating, one of the best of the season. Of excellent shipping quality, productive and we do not hesitate to recommend them as a profitable early Freestone. Some strains of this variety produce small fruit, but trees from which we propagate are of a strain which produces Peaches of nearly the same size as the Early Crawford. June 28th to July 15th.

DECKER (Also known as Sawyer's Seedling)—A white Freestone of very excellent quality. Originated at Vacaville. Large to very large; perfect Freestone; surface white, mottled and shaded with red; flesh white, delicious and juicy; texture firm. A good shipper; regularly productive. Its large size and fine quality, make it a particularly desirable shipping Peach during this period. Splendid also for home orchard. July 5th to 15th.

EARLY CRAWFORD—Medium to very large Freestone; skin yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow, rich and of an excellent eating quality. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. This variety is well known and will continue to be a standard, profitable sort. July 10th to 27th.

NATIONAL—A combination of Muir and Crawford introduced by Luther Burbank. Surface yellow, covered with crimson flush and dots; flesh yellow, fine grained and of excellent eating and shipping quality; pit small and free. Ripens with Early Crawford. Splendid for canning, drying or shipping. Tree is strong grower and regularly productive.

CHAMPION—Of exceptionally high quality, hardy, white Peach. One of the best white fleshed varieties; regularly productive and a splendid Peach for home orchard.

FOSTER—Medium to large, round Freestone; surface yellow; sweet and juicy. Good for canning, drying or for Eastern shipment. Budding from a strain that is a regular bearer, productive and of excellent quality. For our own planting we would prefer this variety to the Early Crawford. July 15th to 31st.

EARLY ELBERTA—Fruit not quite as large as Elberta; of the same shape, as highly colored, but finer grained and a better eating quality than Elberta. Large size, oval, uniform; surface golden yellow, blotched with red; flesh yellow, fine grained and firm texture. Ripens with the last half of Early Crawford and Foster, and just in advance of Elberta. Deemed, however, superior in quality and productiveness to either Early Crawford or Foster, and fully the equal in quality of Elberta, ripening just in advance of Elberta. It prolongs the season of that standard Peach. Has just recently been offered to Cali-

fornia growers, and will become one of the standard, early, yellow Freestone varieties. We are now including them in our own planting. July 15th to August 1st.

STRAWBERRY FREE—Medium to large; white with red cheek; flesh white, mottled with dark red near the pit; juicy with a rich, delicious flavor; a very attractive dessert fruit. A desirable variety for home orchard. A good marketable sort also, but not as good as the early Freestone varieties for distant shipment. July 15th to 31st.

ELBERTA—A fine Peach and standard mid-summer Freestone; very large, round, oval, of uniform size and symmetrical; very attractive; surface bright golden yellow, with faint red stripes; flesh yellow, juicy and of delicious flavor. Excellent also for canning and drying. A very prolific bearer; free from gum; not subject to split pit, and very rarely affected by peach moth. July 20th to August 5th.

FAY-ELBERTA—An improved Elberta. Magnificent Peach, and without question one of the best of the whole summer season. This Peach originated from a chance seedling in the orchard of John Adams, Newcastle. It resembles the Elberta in size, productiveness, freedom from gum, split pit or peach moth. It surpasses the Elberta in color, flavor and eating quality, being large to very large, of uniform size, symmetrical, of rich golden yellow, mottled in deep red; flesh yellow, of firm texture, very fine grain; juicy and of delightful flavor. A splendid Peach for market, home orchard or canning. July 31st to August 15th.

J. H. HALE—A Peach of nationwide fame. Originated by J. H. Hale. Ripens immediately after the Elberta. A very large, handsome Peach; delicious and juicy, beautiful yellow, covered with bright red; practically no fuzz; flesh solid and an excellent shipper. Unquestionably one of the best late mid-summer Peaches for distant shipment; for local market, for home orchard; good also for drying and canning. Being of the Elberta type, this Peach prolongs the season of the Elberta. August 15th to 20th.

MUIR—The best known and most largely planted Freestone Peach in California. A large, perfect Freestone; surface yellow; flesh yellow, dense and sweet; a regular and prolific bearer. The best of all Freestone Peaches for drying and good also for canning. A big money maker. August 1st to 15th.

LOVELL—A California seedling. Large Freestone and almost perfectly round; surface yellow with tinge of red; flesh yellow to the pit; dense and of excellent quality; regularly and heavily productive. One of the best canning Freestones. Lovell and Muir are the combination of varieties to plant for canning and drying, Lovell being a little later than Muir. August 5th to 20th.

SALWAY—A large, perfect Freestone; surface creamy yellow with red cheek; flesh deep yellow, rich and sweet; a good shipper; a good canner and excellent also for drying. A standard late Freestone. Of late years they have not been profitable for market, and are now desirable mainly as a late Freestone for home orchard. September 1st to 15th.

Shipping Plums

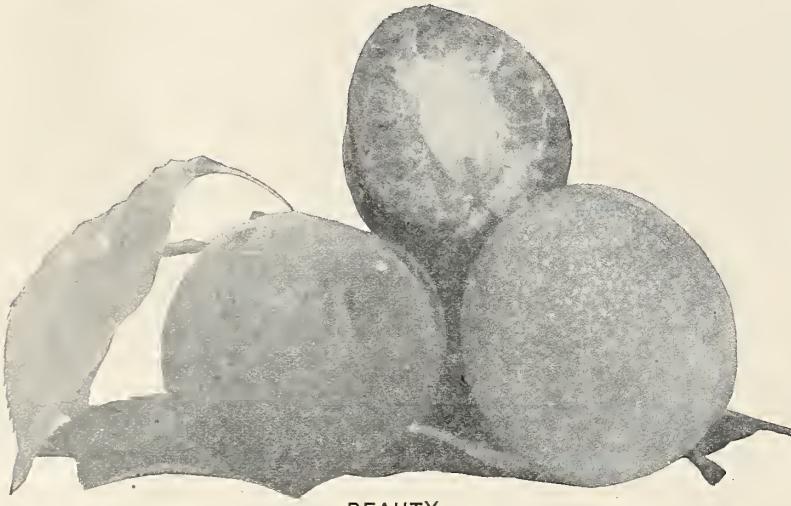
Shipping Plums in California are grown to a degree of perfection that is not equaled by those of any other locality, and their peculiar adaptability to the climate and soil of California permits a wide selection of fancy varieties. Every one of them is equal in desirability and attractiveness to the best of any fruit grown. During their season of ripening the California Plum is the only fruit of its kind available to the markets of the entire United States and Canada. And with refrigerator steamer service established via the Panama Canal to the Atlantic seaboard and the various European markets, whereby this fruit can be delivered within very nearly the same time and at less cost than is now possible by rail to New York and Boston, there is open to this fruit a new field of consumption that in future will permit of large expansion.

For some years we have advised the extensive planting of Shipping Plums. In our own orchards we have a large acreage and complete assortment of all standard varieties, and they are exceedingly profitable, the annual average income being from \$150.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

There are a number of choice varieties of equal desirability, and of both Japanese and European origin. Ripening in the order named, a good assortment to plant for Eastern shipment is the following:

Beauty, Earliana, Tragedy, El Dorado, Santa Rosa, Burbank, California Blue, Florence, Wickson, Gaviota, Anita, Duarte, Diamond, Kelsey, Grand Duke, Wilma, Becky Smith and President.

We have a complete assortment of the various varieties on Myrobalan, Bitter Almond and Natural Peach Seedling root.



BEAUTY

APEX—Introduced by Luther Burbank as an improved Plumcot, having been crossed in its parentage with Apricot. It has, however, more the nature of a Plum, though just a little of the flavor of an Apricot. Fine, large, cone-shaped Plum, ripening with and just a little in advance of Beauty. Color bright red; flesh yellow, exquisite flavor. Tree a strong grower. So far has given evidence of fairly regular productiveness. On account of its large size, fine appearance and earliness, is a good seller on the Eastern markets. May 25th to June 10th.

BEAUTY (Japanese)—Similar in size, quality, texture and appearance to Climax, but ripens over two weeks in advance of Climax and one week to ten days in advance of Formosa. Fruit medium large, heart-shaped; color brilliant red; flesh yellow and of exquisite flavor. The earliest Plum, and being the first on the market, its large size, attractiveness and good eating quality make it one of the best money makers, it being sold on the Eastern market without a competitor in any other variety. This is one of Burbank's recent and best introductions. On account of its good quality and extreme earliness this Plum is more profitable than Climax. We have planted extensively to them in our own orchards and freely recommend them as one of the best for profit. Beauty Plums are self-pollinating, and do not necessarily require interplanting with any other variety to improve

their productiveness, although, if interplanted with Santa Rosa, Formosa, Gaviota, Wickson or Burbank, they will become more heavily productive, while the other varieties named also will be benefited by their crossing with Beauty. June 1st to 10th.

EARLIANA—Originated by R. G. Burton at Vacaville. Cross between Clyman and Tragedy. Ripens in advance of Tragedy; medium to large size; oval, purple blue; flesh sweet, juicy and delicious, with slightly sub-acid flavor. This Plum has been under observation for approximately five years. Tree is a strong grower and gives evidence of regular productiveness. The value and attractiveness of this variety is that it is the earliest blue Plum. Blue Plums are always in great demand on the Eastern market, and we predict that Earliana will henceforth be rated as one of the best and most profitable of the early Plum varieties. June 1st to 15th.

TRAGEDY (California Seedling)—Medium to large, oblong, purplish blue, with a beautiful deep blue bloom; freestone; flesh greenish-yellow, sweet, juicy and very delicious. Tree a remarkably strong grower, but an intermittent bearer. The Tragedy is a great favorite in the Eastern markets, and always sells at remunerative and sometimes fabulous prices. It has been a good money maker for growers on the Sacramento River, in spite of its intermittent and alternative

bearing proclivities, cropping very light some years and very heavy in others. Were the Tragedy Plum a sure and regular bearer we would not hesitate to name it as one of the best of early Plums, in spite of the desirable quality of the Beauty, Formosa and Climax. However, owing to its excellent quality in spite of its being an alternative bearer, it is a profitable variety, and has been a great money maker in some localities. Tragedies are not self-pollinating. Experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture on our own properties show that the Grand Duke will successfully pollinate Tragedy, and will make them take on a heavy setting of fruit, so that the Tragedy should be interplanted with Grand Duke. Both being equally desirable Plums, this interplanting can be done without sacrifice. June 15th to July 1st.

FORMOSA (Japanese)—One of Burbank's introductions. Ripens just in advance of Climax. Fruit of large size and fine quality. Is, however, self-sterile, and planted alone is not productive and altogether unprofitable. Experiments carried on by the Department of Agriculture under the direction of Prof. Hendrickson have proven that the Formosa Plum can be successfully pollinated by interplanting with Santa Rosa, Beauty, Burbank, Duarte and Wickson, the Wickson, Burbank and Santa Rosa causing the heaviest setting of Formosa. These findings on the part of Prof. Hendrickson will again justify the propagating of Formosa, and as either Santa Rosa, Beauty, Burbank, Duarte or Wickson are equally desirable Plums, there will be no sacrifice in the interplanting. Plum very large; fruit heart-shaped; color bright cherry red; flesh yellow, of good flavor and with delicate fragrance. June 10th to 25th.

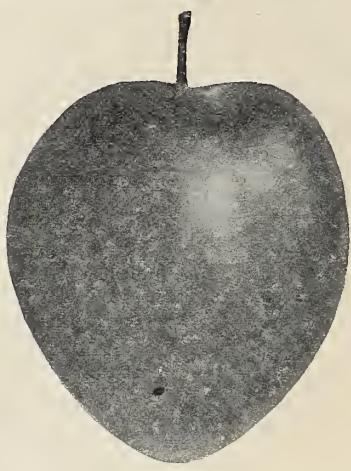
CLIMAX (Japanese)—Large to very large; fruit heart-shaped; color bright cherry red; flesh yellow and good flavor and delicate fragrance. Regularly productive. Heretofore has been a standard money maker. June 15th to July 3d.

CALIFORNIA BLUE (Synonym Vacaville)—A seedling originated on the ranch of W. W. Smith, at Vacaville. Fine, large, purple, oval Plum; will pack 4-4 in a standard 5-lb. basket; flesh yellow, firm, of excellent flavor; pit small; ripening with Tragedy it is the only Plum of the flavor and eating quality of the European type on the market during its season, being marketed with Climax, Santa Rosa and Burbank. On that account there is a great demand for a Plum having the peculiarities of the European varieties, while its large size, fine appearance, keeping qualities and excellent flavor make it a good seller on the Eastern market. California Blue is self-pollinating; is heavily and regularly productive; is valuable as a pollinator of Grand Duke, Diamond and President. June 20th to July 5th.

BURBANK (Japanese)—Large to very large, and nearly globular; surface bright cherry red, mottled with yellow; flesh yellow, sweet and with an agreeable flavor; very firm and one of the best Plums for long distance shipment. A strong grower and most prolific bearer. Heretofore a very popular variety, but of late years, with the introduction of Santa Rosa and California Blue ripening at the same time,

the latter are by many planters given the preference, though the Burbank, on account of its prolific bearing, is still one of the most profitable sorts. Valuable as a pollinator of other Japanese varieties. July 1st to 15th.

FLORENCE—Originated by Millard Sharpe from a chance seedling. Under observation eight years. European type. The largest known European Plum. Very large, round; color purple with blue bloom; flesh yellow, fine grained and of very spicy plum flavor and very sweet; freestone. Ripens in Vacaville about July 10th to 25th, during the season of the Diamond. Its extremely large size and better flavor make it preferable to Diamond, ripening at this season when the demand on the Eastern market for California Plums is at its height. This variety can be rated, without exception, as one of the most profitable commercial European Plums. Very heavy and regular bearer.

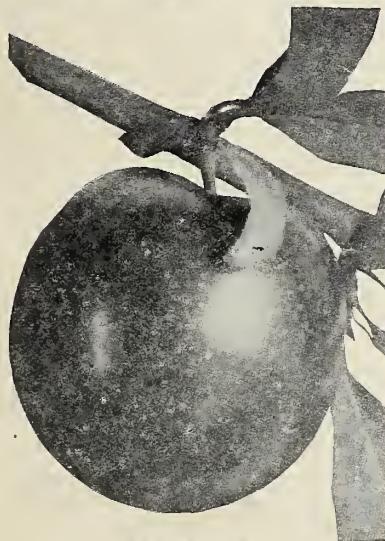


GAVIOTA

GAVIOTA (Japanese)—Ripening with the last half of Wickson and between Wickson and Kelsey. In size it is a little larger than Wickson. Pit is exceedingly small. The fruit, when ripe, is a deep red, flesh remarkably yellow, sweet and of excellent quality. One of the best midsummer shipping Plums. Firm as Wickson and will hang for three weeks. We deem this Plum an improvement over Wickson. Has been in bearing since 1910 at Vacaville, has made good, and is largely planted in that section. While the Gaviota is a better producer than the Wickson, some years it is inclined to be shy. The productiveness of the Gaviota, however, can be stimulated and insured by interplanting with Beauty and Duarte, and as these are equally desirable Plums, there will be no sacrifice in the interplanting. July 20th to August 1st.

WICKSON (Japanese)—Large, heart-shaped; in ripening their color develops from a cherry red to a brilliant claret as full ripeness is attained; flesh amber colored, very juicy and of an agreeable flavor. A very attractive Plum; an excellent shipper and a good seller. Tree a strong grower and a fairly good bearer. This variety always commands a good price. Wickson is not self-pollinating. Is valuable, however, for pollinating Formosa. Can be interplanted with Beauty, Formosa, Gaviota and Santa Rosa, all good varieties, and will increase productiveness of Wickson.

ANITA — Seedling of Tragedy. Originated by Millard Sharpe. Under observation twelve years. Fruit very large, oblong, fully as large as Hungarian and Grand Duke; color purple with deep bloom; flesh yellow; freestone. Ripens just in advance of Diamond and at a season when the demand for this type of Plum is great. The equal of the best European type. A most profitable Plum for Eastern shipment. Sugar content very high and can be dried either pitted or without pitting. Regularly and heavily productive. Ripens at Vacaville July 10 to 15th. Ripening immediately following Tragedy it has a place in the Plum season when there is no other large blue Plum available. Highly recommended for commercial planting by numerous horticultural authorities. July 10th to 25th.



SANTA ROSA

SANTA ROSA (Japanese) — The best early Plum. We have fruited them for many years. They ripen with the last half of Climax and the first half of Burbank. On account of their firmness they have a comparatively long ripening season. Its large size, beautiful and most attractive appearance, its good shipping quality and its productiveness make it a particularly valuable shipping Plum. It is far superior in color, flavor and appearance to either Burbank or Climax. The Plums are deep purple crimson, with pale yellow bloom; very large, conical, symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow with a shade of rosy scarlet near the skin; fragrant flavor, rich, juicy, delicious and surpassingly exquisite. We have included them largely in our own planting of the past ten years. Santa Rosa is normally self-pollinating. As a pollinator it is valuable for increasing the productiveness of Formosa and Wickson. June 20th to July 10th.

DUARTE — A fine, large Plum. Very similar in size, color, texture and appearance to Santa Rosa, ripening with Kelsey and Diamond. Are particularly valuable in that they add a highly colored red Plum to the assortment of Plums available at that time. Originated by Burbank many years ago. First introduced by a Southern California nurseryman. Not being planted, however, where their commercial value came under the observation of practical fruit men, they escaped the attention of the commercial fruit grower. They first came under our observation twelve years ago. We have since tried them out.

We have had them in bearing for eight years, and have demonstrated their merits beyond question. They are regularly productive, and, as stated, are in all respects very similar to the Santa Rosa, which they follow in their ripening. On the Eastern markets they sell at a premium. The fruit is large, conical; surface purple crimson; symmetrical, uniform in size; flesh yellow with a shade of scarlet; fragrant, juicy, of a delicious, spicy flavor. Tree thrifty and regularly productive. We are including these in our own planting. Duarte is self-pollinating. Is a pollinator of other varieties. It is valuable for increasing the productiveness, particularly of Gaviota, also of Wickson and Formosa. Ripens July 15th to August 5th.

KELSEY (Japanese) — Very large, heart-shaped; surface dark green, mottled, changing to a rich yellow, tinged with red when fully ripe; flesh yellow, very firm and, when fully ripened, of splendid eating quality. The Kelsey sells well on all Eastern markets, and is particularly desired on the markets of New York and Boston by produce exporters supplying the Atlantic steamers with fruit for both going and return voyages; are largely used for cold storage and marketed during the holiday season; are bought also largely for export to the European markets. This Plum is in great demand and for the reasons named is one of the most profitable sorts. It is a fairly regular bearer and profitable for planting. Interplanted with Beauty, Duarte and Santa Rosa, its productiveness can be increased. July 20th to August 10th.

DIAMOND (European) — Very large, oblong; dark purple, covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow and when fully ripened of excellent eating quality. A splendid shipper. Its large size, deep bloom, excellent keeping quality and good eating quality make it a great favorite on the Eastern market. Tree a vigorous grower and heavy producer. We do not hesitate to recommend it for extensive planting. Diamond, interplanted with Grand Duke, Tragedy, President or California Blue (all varieties of equal merit and desirability) will be made more regularly productive. Diamond also will increase the productiveness of Grand Duke, Tragedy and President, and an alternated planting of Diamond, Tragedy, Grand Duke, President and California Blue would make a strong, well cross-pollinated combination, and also a splendid assortment of varieties. July 15th to August 5th.

SATSUMA (Japanese. Syn. Blood Plum) — Large, conical, very nearly round; surface dark red under a thick bloom; flesh dark purplish red, firm, juicy and of good flavor; pit very small. This Plum has a fair demand on the market. Is much desired by many housekeepers for home preserving, and while a few trees would be desirable for an assortment, yet we do not recommend them for extensive planting. July 25th to August 5th.

WILMA — Originated from a chance seedling on the ranch of Millard Sharpe in Vacaville. First observed in 1910. Tree thrifty grower; European type; medium large, round; color purple with blue bloom; flesh yellow, sweet and juicy; clingstone. Ripens August

1st to 10th, during the season of the Grand Duke. Of equal quality, but more prolific, being a heavy and regular producer. This Plum is worthy of regular propagation as a standard commercial European variety.

DAMSON — Medium size blue Plum, of exceedingly acid flavor—too acid for eating—but highly prized for jelly. Not recommended for commercial planting, but fine for home orchard. August 1st to 10th.

GRAND DUKE (European) — Very large, oval; surface dark, blackish purple, covered with a thick, deep blue bloom; flesh firm, greenish-yellow, and of splendid eating quality. Ripens a little later than the Hungarian, and on account of its large size, its very attractive appearance and its good eating quality, it commands very remunerative prices on all markets, supplying the demand for a Blue Plum during the season of Hungarian and Giant Prune. Tree a strong grower and a regular bearer. We do not hesitate to recommend them for your planting. We have a large number in our own acreage. Grand Duke is fairly self-pollinating. Is a pollinator of other varieties. It is chiefly valuable as a pollinator of Tragedy, Diamond and President, while the productiveness of Grand Duke is increased by being interplanted with Tragedy, Diamond, California Blue and President. A strong combination for cross-pollinating to plant would be Grand Duke, Tragedy, Diamond, California Blue and President, or a single combination of Tragedy and Grand Duke. August 10th to 20th.

BECKY SMITH — Originated by Millard Sharpe in 1909 from a chance seedling. Japanese type; very large, cone shape and will easily average a 4-4 pack; color brilliant red; texture very firm; flesh bright yellow and a peculiarly pleasant Plum flavor; pit small, freestone; a regular and prolific bearer; ripens in Vacaville August 20th to September 5th, and during that season when there are no other Plums of a Japanese type available. This Plum

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Canning Plums

For a number of years Canning Plums sold at a very low price per ton, hardly sufficient to make them profitable. As a result for a period of ten to fifteen years there were practically no Canning Plums planted.

In the meantime, however, with the great expansion of the canned fruit industry and its consumption throughout the world, the demand for Canning Plums has enormously increased, while the production has been at a standstill. For that reason there is at the present time, and there will be if the planting of Canning Plums is not too extensively undertaken, a very profitable market for Canning Plums, and we would recommend the planting of Canning Plums in approximately the proportion of 5 to 10 per cent of the number of Canning Plums as of Clingstone Peaches or as of Prunes.

For instance, if you were planting an acreage of Clingstone Peaches for canning and you desired also to employ Canning Plums, if you were planting 5000 Clingstone Peaches we would not advise your employing over 400 or 500 Canning Plums. Placing the total pack of all varieties of canning fruit—Peaches, Pears, Plums, Apricots, Cherries, etc.—at 100 per cent, the proportion of Canning Plums desired is not over 5 per cent. This gives you an idea of the proportion in which Canning Plums should be generally planted. However, any planting of a block of 500 or 1000 Canning Plums within the next few years will insure a profitable investment.

GREEN GAGE — Medium size, oval, surface greenish tinged with yellow; deep white blush; flesh pale green, melting, juicy; exceedingly rich and of excellent flavor. July 20th to August 5th.

JEFFERSON — Large, oval, yellow

in size, color, texture, flavor and quality, is fully equal to Santa Rosa and is worth a permanent place in assortment of Japanese Plums. For Eastern shipment, moving with Grand Duke and President, is a most profitable sort. If desired they can also be pitted and dried.

HUNGARIAN (Syn. Gros) — Very large, ovate; skin dark red, covered with a beautiful lilac bloom; flesh yellow, juicy and of excellent flavor. Its large size, excellent eating quality and showy appearance make it a great favorite on the Eastern market. Its merits are well known, and has been a great money maker. Inclined to shy bearing, and for that reason, in most localities, either Grand Duke or Wilma or President, of the large blue European varieties, are more profitable. August 15th to 25th.

PRESIDENT (European) — Originated on the ranch of H. A. Bassford of Vacaville. Very large, oval, dark purple, covered with a deep bloom; flesh yellow, firm and of excellent eating quality. Very similar in appearance to Grand Duke; ripens immediately following Grand Duke, and is an equal in desirability of any of the best Mid-Summer shipping varieties. Tree a strong grower and productive. This Plum will hang on the tree and remain firm. Can be picked either immediately following the Grand Duke or ten days or two weeks later. Can be marketed when there is no other Plum available, and when the demand for a good Blue Plum is at its height, selling always at a premium. President is fairly self-pollinating, though its productiveness is increased by interplanting with Grand Duke, Diamond and California Blue. President also will increase the productiveness of Diamond and Grand Duke. A strong combination of equally desirable marketable varieties for interplanting would be Diamond, Tragedy, Grand Duke, California Blue and President, constituting a strong combination for cross-pollination, and all of them equally profitable and desirable as a market Plum. August 15th to September 10th.

with reddish cheek; thin, white bloom; flesh rich yellow, high flavored, luscious. Tree rather a slow grower, but very productive. Rated by canners as the best for commercial canning, and very desirable also as a dessert Plum for home orchard. August 1st to 15th.

YELLOW EGG—Very large, oval, deep golden yellow with white bloom; flesh yellow; freestone; very firm, juicy, rather acid. More highly prized by canners than any other Plum, being in texture, size and color of excellent canning quality, but prized particularly by canners on account of its keeping quality. Trees thrifty growers and reliable bearers. Can also be pitted

and dried. Makes a fine, large sized dried Plum, and usually sells at a good figure dried. Is also in demand for a shipping Plum. August 15th to 25th.

WASHINGTON—Large, yellow, with crimson blush; flesh yellow, fine and sweet. A standard canning variety. Tree good grower, regularly productive. August 20th to September 5th.

Prunes

Prunes are a staple article of diet, not alone with the consuming populations of the United States and Canada, but are used very largely in the export trade, and on the European markets have a monopoly of the fancy grades and large sizes, the European grown Prune not coming up in quality and size to the high standard of the California product.

As an article of diet in the trenches they were proven as indispensable as the proverbial American ham and bacon, and these facts have demonstrated beyond a doubt the stability of the Prune growing industry.

Prunes are to the California fruit grower what corn and hogs are to the Iowa farmer—a regular income producer, and now that they have become a staple article of diet in almost every household, they are bringing better prices each year. The consumption of California Prunes is increasing yearly. In the export trade they compete successfully with the European grown product at prices that net the California grower a profit.

When Prunes are a heavy yield, growers have been known to realize as much as \$1000 per acre from a season's crop, while an average net income per acre can be conservatively placed at \$200.00 to \$300.00. Growers in California have come to realize the desirability of planting Prunes as a safe and profitable investment, and as a result there has been a shortage in Prune trees each year, particularly on Myrobalan root.

Of the varieties listed, French is more largely used than any other, and can be named as the best, with Imperial, Robe de Sargeant and Sugar as next choice—and all good.

At a meeting of the California Prune and Apricot Growers' Association it was determined by their Board of Directors that taking the entire planting of Prunes as a whole, approximately 85 per cent should be planted to French, 5 per cent to Imperial, 5 per cent to Robe de Sargeant and 5 per cent to Sugar. In many localities, however, the entire planting is to the French, so that in those localities where the Robe de Sargeant and Imperial are regularly productive, and those localities adapted also to the Sugar, growers are safe in planting any proportion of Imperials, Robe de Sargeant or Sugar, according to the adaptability of their location that they desire.

Budwood for our propagation of French Prunes is furnished us by the California Nurserymen's Bud Selection Association from specimen trees of an old orchard in Sutter County of the true type of French Prune, having for a long period of years an exceptionally good record for heavy productiveness, true type and quality of French Prune, and having over a long period of years made averages of from fifty to fifty-five. This orchard of French, for trueness to type, for quality of fruit, for size of fruit and regularity of productiveness can be rated 100 per cent desirable.

One of the executive heads of the Prune and Apricot Growers' Association states:

"In my conversation with growers, I am generally recommending to the majority the planting of French Prunes, but I am not advising against smaller plantings of other varieties of their choice. The sizes below 30s produced in Imperials, Sugars, etc., are not equal to French quality, and with larger production I fear this fruit would only sell at a differential in price. Furthermore, THE NAME FOR THE CALIFORNIA PRUNE WAS FOUNDED ON THE FRENCH PRUNE QUALITY.

"Consumers everywhere are beginning to call for intermediate sizes of French to escape other varieties."

It has been the custom of some California nurserymen for a number of years to designate certain seedling prunes of doubtful parentage as "Improved French", "XXX Improved French", "AA1 Improved French", "Improved 219", etc., to 9,999. This stuff is all bunk. When some nurserymen run across a seedling prune of large size (it may be a seedling of Imperial, or Robe, or Sugar, or of French, crossed with some one or the other of the first named)—a seedling prune of large size having any resemblance to French—he immediately exploits it as one of the seven wonders in Prunedom as an "Improved French", without any regard either to establishing its history for productiveness or to its quality as a Prune, which latter two phases are of all importance.

No Prune yet has been discovered for propagation that is the equal of the old, true type French in quality of fruit or productiveness.

The Prune that the trade demands, the Prune of best quality and productiveness and of largest net income per acre, is a good type of the true French. This we have in the orchard first referred to, from which our propagation is made.

Our Imperial, Robe de Sargeant and Sugar are propagated from good types in each of these varieties, known for productiveness, good size and quality of fruit.

ROOT STOCKS FOR THE PRUNE

Many growers are planting Prunes on Myrobalan root on locations where Peach root would be preferable.

On any soil adapted to the growing of Peach root, such as on shallow, hillside locations, well drained valley loam, or well drained creek and river bottom locations, where the drainage is good and the soil not water-logged for any period, Prune on Peach root is always preferable.

On any location adapted to Peach root, Prunes on Peach root average a little larger size, will come into heavy productiveness just a little earlier, and will be just as long lived as on Myrobalan root.

Prune on Myrobalan root should be employed on heavy loam locations of slow drainage, adobe, or on bottom land locations subject to excessive moisture.

Prune on Almond root should be employed only on dry hillsides not under irrigation, of good depth of soil, and where it is desired that the roots penetrate to moisture.

SUGAR PRUNE (European)—Ripens a month earlier than French Prune. This fact is a desirable feature. It averages a high percentage of sugar in the fresh fruit, and dried will average larger in size than the French Prune. Tree is a vigorous and strong grower and regularly productive; fruit large, oval; surface dark purple, covered with a thick white bloom; flesh yellow, tender and rich. A valuable drying variety and in some seasons in great demand at remunerative prices as a shipping Plum on the Eastern market. July 20th to August 5th.

FRENCH PRUNE (European. Petite Prune d'Agen)—Fruit medium size to large; egg shaped; sweet, rich and sugary. Tree a strong grower and exceedingly heavily and regularly productive. This is the standard variety for drying and has been more extensively planted than any other, and has probably distributed more dollars among California growers than any other single individual variety of fruit. In quality of fruit it has no equal in any other Prune. This variety has made the California Prune famous, and on its merits has established the demand for the California Prune in every market of the world against all competitors. The old Petite Prune d'Agen first introduced in California is still preferred. The type we propagate is

from selected trees of the true type of an old orchard having over a long period of years an exceptional record for regular and heavy productiveness, good quality of fruit and large average sizes. August 25th to September 15th.

ROBE DE SARGEANT (European)—Of large size; oval; skin deep purple covered with thick, blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow, sweet, well flavored, sugary, rich and delicious. In districts where regularly productive, on account of its large size and excellent quality as a Prune, it is deemed of equal desirability with Imperial. August 15th to 25th.

IMPERIAL (European. Imperiale Epineuse)—Fruit large, uniform size; surface violet purple with dark blue bloom; flesh greenish yellow and exceedingly sweet; pit small. It ripens two to three weeks earlier than the French. Surpasses French in size. Is a Prune of good quality, though in quality and sweetness no Prune is the equal of French. On account of its large size dried and good quality as a Prune, it sells always at a long premium. Tree a strong grower. While Imperial in some localities is inclined to alternate bearing, the type we propagate from is markedly more regularly productive than the old Imperial, though fully the equal of the old Imperial in size and quality. July 30th to August 15th.

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Pears

California Bartlett Pears ripen in advance of the Eastern and Northwestern grown Bartlett, and during their season have a monopoly of the markets of the United States and Canada. With refrigerator steamer service being established via the Canal to the Atlantic seaboard and the European markets, at less cost per package delivered than the present rail rates to New York, this monopoly will extend to Europe and South America as well.

The California Bartlett attains a peculiar degree of perfection not equaled by any Northwestern or Eastern grown Pear, making it a fruit distinct from any other Pear, and where consumed, to be eaten out of hand, canned or dried, they enjoy a monopoly of all markets, and are as regularly profitable as the best of any fruit.

Bartlett Pears, likewise all varieties of standard Fall Pears, always sell at remunerative prices, and maintain their enviable record as an annual money maker for the California fruit grower. They have never sold at less than \$25.00 a ton at the cannery, and even at this price a full bearing orchard of Bartlett Pears, under normal conditions, will average a gross income of \$175.00 to \$250.00 per acre.

The past ten years they have averaged from a minimum of \$35.00 to a maximum of \$100.00 per ton at the cannery, making a yearly average for the ten-year period of approximately \$50.00 to \$60.00 per ton.

The average annual income from an acre of full bearing Bartlett Pears grown under normal conditions the past ten years will range from \$250.00 to \$400.00 per acre, while many orchards annually realize as high as \$700.00 to \$800.00 per acre, where the location is particularly favorable, and many higher production records have been attained.

Bartlett Pears produce a good income every year, and some years they are a gold mine.

On account of Pear Blight in the Pear growing sections of the Eastern and Northwestern states, Pears are not being extensively planted, and many of the Pear orchards are being taken up. For that reason California, where the Pear Blight can be controlled, will continue to enjoy a monopoly in the production of this fruit, likewise of the standard varieties of Fall Pears.

The consumption of this fine fruit is growing, and the possibilities of its expansion are unlimited.

In California the coast valleys are practically immune from Pear Blight, while on the interior foothills and lower mountain locations

Pear Blight is easily controlled, and is not a menace, while even on the floor of the interior valleys Pear Blight can also be controlled to a degree, and insures Pear growing as a most profitable investment in spite of the annual expense of blight control.

Bartlett is the King of Pears, and should be more largely planted than any other variety, Bartlett being pre-eminently the best. They can be successfully grown over a very wide range, and there is no fruit offering a safer or more profitable investment. On very early locations a block of Wilder, Comet and our Early Type Bartlett in your Pear assortment will be very profitable, while an assortment of the standard Fall varieties, such as Beurre d'Anjou, Beurre Bosc, Winter Nelis, Easter Beurre, Comice, Beurre Hardy and Beurre Clairgeau, will diversify your crop, and are very profitable planting also.

Fall Pears enjoy a wide range of distribution at profitable prices, and with the opening of the Canal trade routes, Fall Pears in particular will be in great demand for the export trade. They will safely average an income of from \$250.00 to \$400.00 per acre.

If you are planting Bartlett Pears on an early location, we would recommend that you plant at least a portion—15 to 25 per cent—of the Early Type Bartlett described under the individual varieties.

We have a fine lot of thrifty, hardy, well-rooted Pear trees growing in our nurseries, and can care for all orders on both French Pear, Japanese Pear and Quince root.

ROOT STOCKS FOR THE PEAR

Japanese Pear is immune to woolly aphid attack, and is partially resistant to blight; will not, however, endure wet feet as well as the French. On any location where the drainage is good, and that you would rate adapted to Peach root, Pear on Japanese root is preferable to any other.

On any location subject to long periods of excessive moisture or of poor drainage, such as a heavy adobe soil, or the heavy, tight loam of the coast valleys, Pear on French root is preferable.

Where a dwarf tree is desired, Quince root, double worked on Beurre Hardy, is the right combination.

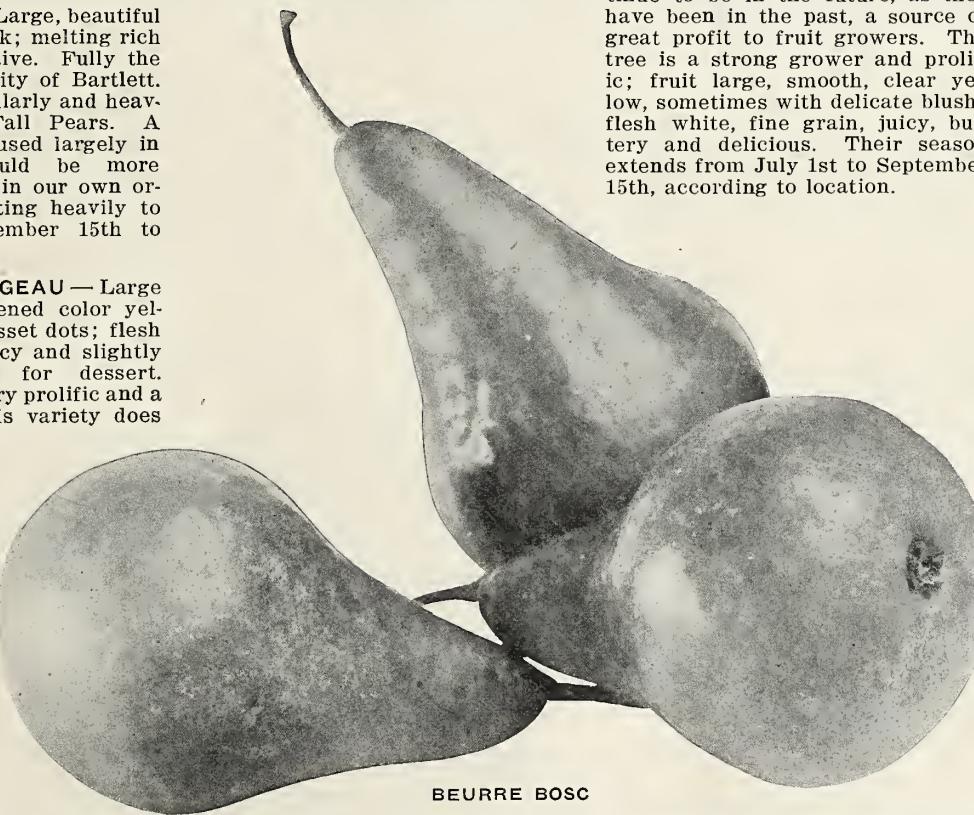
We have observed that Pear on Japanese comes to heavy productivity practically one year earlier than Pear on French. Some growers have claimed two years earlier. Several, however, one year earlier, and on soil adapted to Japanese root this is a considerable advantage.

BEURRE BOSC—Large, beautiful russet sort; long neck; melting rich flavor; very productive. Fully the equal in eating quality of Bartlett. One of the most regularly and heavily productive of Fall Pears. A splendid Fall fruit, used largely in export trade. Should be more largely planted and in our own orchards we are planting heavily to this variety. September 15th to October 15th.

BEURRE CLAIRGEAU—Large pyriform; when ripened color yellow, covered with russet dots; flesh yellowish, sweet, juicy and slightly granular; splendid for dessert. Tree very hardy; very prolific and a regular bearer. This variety does not compare in quality with the Bartlett, yet owing to its being a regular and sure bearer, and owing to the fact that it immediately follows the Bartlett and when the demand for Pears is still at its height, they sell at remunerative prices. Its season extends from August 15th to September 15th.

BEURRE HARDY—Large, long obvate, sometimes pyriform; skin greenish with thin, brown russet; flesh white and of a rich, slightly sub-acid flavor; tree strong grower, productive. Sept. 5th to Oct. 1st.

DOYENNE DU COMICE—Large, roundish pyriform; greenish-yellow; ripening, becomes a fine yellow shaded crimson and slightly marked with russet spots; flesh white, fine, melting, aromatic. A French Pear of quite recent introduction. Has been successfully grown by the A. Bloch Fruit Co. of Santa Clara, and also in some sec-



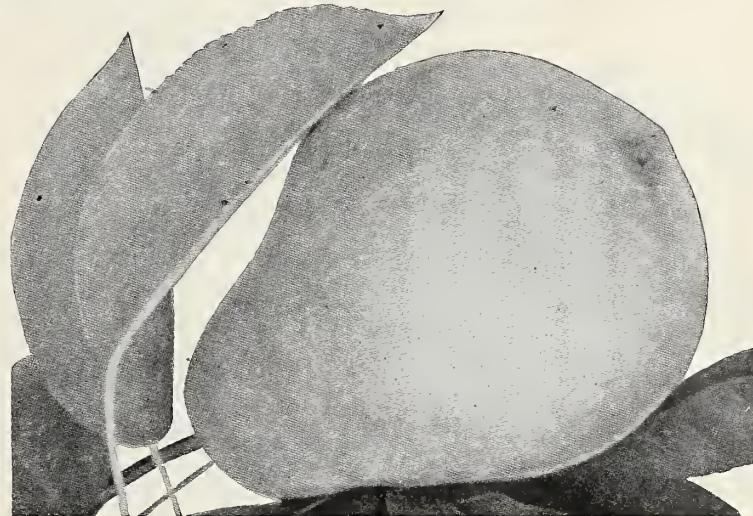
BEURRE BOSC

tions of the Pacific Northwest. Its large size, good keeping quality, fine grain and exquisite flavor make it a great favorite on the Eastern market for the holiday trade. Tree vigorous and in some localities regularly productive; in others inclined to alternate bearing. October 15th to November 15th.

COMET (Syn. Lawson)—A desirable early Pear; large to medium; when ripe color crimson on yellow background; eating quality good. A good shipper, productive and sells at remunerative prices. Should be planted only in early districts. June 15th to July 1st.

BARTLETT—The King of Pears. The best for Eastern as well as local markets; the best for canning and the best for drying. The merits of this fruit are well known. Scarcely any other variety of fruit is making as much money for growers as Bartlett Pears, and with pear blight under control and little to fear from this source, we do not

common Bartlett. We make the first picking of this French Bartlett ten days before we can make the first picking of the common Bartlett, and we strip the trees of the French Bartlett with the second picking, when we make our first picking of the common Bartlett—a feature particularly valuable in early districts.



BARTLETT

hesitate to recommend them for extensive planting. They will continue to be in the future, as they have been in the past, a source of great profit to fruit growers. The tree is a strong grower and prolific; fruit large, smooth, clear yellow, sometimes with delicate blush; flesh white, fine grain, juicy, buttery and delicious. Their season extends from July 1st to September 15th, according to location.

We have now fruited this early type for seven years, and for productivity they have been fully equal to trees of the regular Bartlett adjoining. For form and quality of fruit they are almost identical with the regular Bartlett. The distinguishing feature between this early type and the regular Bartlett is, as stated, that they ripen ten days earlier. They ripen faster on the trees, that is, the trees can be stripped in ten days or two weeks from the first picking, whereas the regular Bartlett will hang from a month to six weeks.

We do not advocate the planting of this early type in late Pear growing districts, but we do advise the planting of this early type in the early pear growing districts, such as Vacaville, Winters, Capay Valley, Sacramento River district, Feather River and the lower foothills up to an elevation of 1000 feet. In these districts named, on account of their early ripening, you will find them most profitable.

Planting a block of Bartlett Pears in an early district, we would advise employing 15 to 25 per cent of the Early Type Bartlett and the balance regular Bartlett.

When placing your order for Bartlett, should you desire a portion or all of this Early Type, please specify in your order "Early Type Bartlett". June 20th to July 5th.

WILDER—The best early Pear. Medium size; flesh firm, rich and sweet; when ripened is a dark crimson on yellow background. A good shipper, productive and on account of its early ripening it is very profitable and worthy of extensive planting, particularly in early districts. June 20th to July 1st.

WINTER NELIS—Medium, roundish, obvate, yellowish-green dotted with gray russet, and a good deal covered with russet; flesh yellowish white; fine grained, but watery, very melting and full of rich, sweet, aromatic juice. In eating quality equal to the Bartlett. We propagate from a strain of Winter Nelis producing exceptionally large fruit. October 15th to November 15th.

BEURRE d'ANJOU—Large, pyriform; skin greenish, sprinkled with russet, sometimes shaded with full crimson; flesh white, melting, juicy and of the finest flavor. This variety is profitably grown in sections

EASTER BEURRE—Very handsome; pumpkin shaped; flesh white and when ripened, fine grain, juicy and rich flavor; will keep until March; most delicious for dessert

facilities in its distribution. An Olive tree will endure for generations, and there is no planting that will afford you a surer income during your lifetime. Of the varieties planted, the Mission is preëminently the best, and 90 per cent of the Olive planting is to the Mission, with Manzanillo as second choice.



BEURRE D'ANJOU

of Oregon and Washington, and is held in equal esteem with the Comice, sales on the Eastern market averaging from \$2.50 to \$4.50 per box. In many localities more regularly productive than the Comice. September 15th to October 15th.

See Our Guarantee on Page 19

Nectarines

The Nectarine is a most delicious fruit, requiring the same culture as a peach, from which it differs by having a smooth skin like a plum. The mellowness of the pulp, combined with its rich, sweet, aromatic flavor, renders it especially desirable as a dessert fruit, or for canning and preserving. Dried, it is deemed the equal for profit and desirability of the Muir or Lovell Peach.

HUMBOLDT—Large, bright yellow with red cheek; flesh yellow, sweet and pleasant flavor; free-stone. The leading yellow-fleshed Nectarine. August.

STANWICK—One of the leading varieties. Large size; flesh white, tender, juicy and of a delicious flavor; skin greenish-white and shaded

with reddish-purple in the sun. Fine table variety; good for drying, preserving and shipping. Middle of July.

NEW WHITE—Large; skin greenish white; flesh white, tender, juicy; stone small and free. A good drying variety. Middle of July.

Olives

Olives cannot be successfully grown everywhere in California, but in those localities adapted to their culture they are as profitable as the best of other fruits, averaging regularly an income of from \$200.00 to \$400.00 per acre, and for the future the California grower who has a block of Olive trees well cared for and planted in a locality adapted to their production will have for himself and his posterity an income as safe and sure as if he owned a block of Standard Oil stock.

The California Olive can be pickled ripe and reshipped without becoming soft. The European Olive cannot be pickled ripe, but must be pickled green in order that it may be shipped to the consumer. For this reason the European grown Olive is an entirely different product from the California ripe Olive, and in addition to the markets of North America, the California ripe Olive is practically without a competitor on the European market, as well as on other markets of the world.

The supply of California ripe Olives can in no way keep pace with this increasing demand. This situation is being multiplied by reason of the fact that the large packing and canning establishments, such as Heinz, Libby, McNeil & Libby and Armour, are now making a specialty of pickling the California Olive, and they are employing their vast selling

OLIVES ON PICHOLINE ROOT

When you buy an Olive tree it will pay you to get the best—never the cheapest—as the best is always the cheapest in the end. Olives in California are usually grown from cuttings, because that is the easiest and least expensive way. However, it has been demonstrated that an Olive worked on a Picholine root produces a stronger tree and a better root system than a tree grown from a cutting. When you plant a French Prune you want it worked either on Myroblan Seedling, Bitter Almond or a Natural Peach Seedling root, but you wouldn't have a French Prune grown from a cutting or worked on a French Prune Seedling.

We are practically the only nurserymen in the State propagating Olives on Picholine root—and between an Olive grown on Picholine root and one grown from a cutting, price should not be a consideration.

We have a limited number of trees of two and three seasons' growth of Mission Olive worked on the Picholine root, well rooted, of good caliper, and in a fine, healthy growing state, so if you have been considering Olives as being among the varieties of trees that you intend to plant, it will pay well to contract from this lot of trees.

MANZANILLO—Large; of a deep, black color, dotted with white specks when fully ripe. Makes fine pickles of the very best quality, and produces oil of a very high grade. In order to make a firm pickle must be picked a little greener than the Mission, which to that extent sacrifices their quality pickled. Tree is hardy and prolific, and regularly productive.

MISSION—Fruit large; of a deep, black color; makes a fine, firm pickle of the very best commercial quality and produces oil of high grade. This old standard sort, introduced by the Spanish padres, is more extensively cultivated than the sum of all other varieties. Can be picked fully ripe for pickling, and will make a firm pickle, having in this a double advantage of a firm pickle and the fine, rich flavor and exquisite eating quality attained only in the fully ripened Olive. Ninety per cent of all Olive planting is to this variety, and they are without



OLIVE ON PICHOLINE ROOT

exception the most profitable for commercial planting.

SEVILLANO (Queen Olive)—When ripe of bluish-black color; extra large; makes a splendid pickle, though in order to make a firm pickle must not be picked fully ripe, sacrificing to that degree the exquisite flavor and eating quality of the fully ripened Olive. Tree is of rapid growth, but in most localities is a very shy bearer, and on that account is not deemed desirable for commercial planting, although a good variety for home orchard.

ASCOLANO—A superb Italian Olive of increasing popularity; fruit handsome and extremely large, often equaling in size the French Prune, to which it is similar in shape. These qualities make it a favorite among fancy picklers, who find an increasing demand for this variety put up in bottles. Tree is a strong grower and good bearer. October.

Walnuts

Walnut growing in Northern California has been overlooked by the majority of planters. This, on account of the shy bearing and the tendency to blight of the Santa Barbara softshell and Old English Walnut varieties, although in some localities even these have been regularly productive. Recently, however, with the introduction of the later blooming Franquette and Mayette of the French varieties, experience has shown that in many localities in Northern California—where the depth of soil and drainage are favorable to Walnut culture—Walnuts can be successfully, and in many cases more profitably, grown than in the famous Walnut growing section of Santa Barbara County in the south. In many localities of the north there are now groves of Franquette and Mayette that are full bearing, regularly productive and very profitable.

Walnuts will endure for generations and, like Olives, continually increase in productiveness. A fair income from a Walnut grove in full bearing is from \$200.00 to \$350.00 per acre.

Walnuts should be planted only on the California Black Walnut root, and we have a fine lot of trees of Franquette, Wiltz strain Mayette and other varieties grafted on this root.

We do not recommend the extensive planting in large commercial blocks of Walnuts, only where the conditions for their production are ideal, and where so planted they should be distanced not less than forty

to fifty feet and inter-planted to some other fruit crop, such as Peaches, that will come into bearing early and produce an income during the twelve years required for the Walnuts to come into heavy productiveness.

We do, however, recommend the planting in every orchard of an avenue of Walnuts along your fence line or leading to your home, or a few about your home and barn for shade, ornament and utility. Nothing will add so much in attractiveness to your orchard, and in value, as a well-kept row of Walnut trees along the boundary or avenue leading to your home, or a small block about your home. They are a splendid ornamental shade tree, and are as profitable as ornamental. For home orchard no selection is complete without a half dozen Walnuts.

FRANQUETTE—The intrinsic value of this French variety is just beginning to dawn on the nut growers of California. It is large, elongated, oval; kernel full, sweet and rich, nutty flavor. The nuts command very high prices. A particularly desirable feature of this variety and the Mayette is the fact that it is a late bloomer, buds beginning to swell about the beginning of April.

MAYETTE—San Jose Mayette of the Wiltz strain. The best late blooming Walnut of the true Mayette type, so named by Mr. Rudolph Wiltz, a pioneer Walnut grower of San Jose. Tree and nut are immune from blight; not subject to sunburn, and on that account are desirable for the interior valleys. The nuts are medium size, with smooth, thin shells. The meat fills the shells well; kernels are sweet and of real mild, nutty flavor.

EUREKA—Tree remarkably vigorous; upright grower; leaves and blooms three weeks later than seedlings of the Santa Barbara soft-shell. Nuts are large, elongated, smooth and tightly sealed. A de-

sirable variety for planting in the interior valleys. Regularly productive.

PLACENTA PERFECTION—The favorite softshell variety in Southern California. Nuts are very large, shell smooth and of uniform size; kernel full, white meated and of excellent flavor and quality. An extremely heavy bearer, rarely failing to produce a good crop. A great favorite in the southland.

WILSON WONDER—Originated by F. C. Wilson, and probably a seedling of Bijou, to which it bears a close resemblance as to size, which is exceptionally large. Very prolific bearer. Tree a strong grower. Mainly valuable for home orchard planting.

PAYNE SEEDLING—One of the most popular varieties. Tree a rapid and thrifty grower and an immense bearer of fine quality nuts. Well suited to deep, moist soil and locations where ample irrigation is available. Nut of good average quality, good size and moderately smooth.

Pecans

Pecans make a splendid ornamental tree for avenue or yard, though for commercial purposes they cannot be recommended for California planting. A few Pecan trees in your yard are nice for ornament and shade, and occasionally will produce some nuts.

STEWART—A standard for commercial orchards. Has all the points for a profitable Pecan; large size and desirable shape; fine ap-

pearance; always well filled and meat of good flavor. A fine ornamental tree for home, as well as for commercial purposes.

Figs

Figs thrive well in any soil and under any conditions which favor common orchard trees. The range of soil on which they grow well is very wide, and wherever the Summer temperature is high enough to ripen the fruit and the Winter temperature high enough to prevent the killing of the tree, you are perfectly safe in planting Figs for the general market or family use. In growing Figs for drying, however, great care must be taken in the selection of soils most suitable.

Figs are becoming a staple article of diet in the dried fruit. The demand for them is in its infancy, and with the whole of North America as a market for the California grown product, Fig growing is, and will continue to be, as stable and profitable for the California grower as the best of any other fruit. On account of their wide range of adaptability and productiveness they are a safe investment.

WHITE ADRIATIC—Fruit very large, skin greenish-yellow and thin as tissue paper; pulp is of a carnation color, exceedingly aromatic.

CALIMYRNA—Genuine Smyrna Fig; large to very large; skin lemon yellow; pulp reddish amber, sometimes pale amber turning to dark amber just before falling. Seeds large, yellow, fertile, overspread with a clear, white syrup, giving the fruit a richness and meatiness unsurpassed by any other Fig. Tree of spreading habit, leaves medium to large and five-lobed. Dries readily and with less trouble and expense than any other Fig. Should be planted in conjunction with the Capri Fig, one tree of Capri to every twenty-five of Calimyrna.

SEE OUR GUARANTEE ON PAGE 19

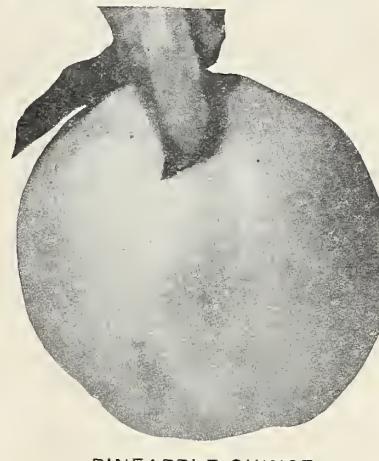
Quinces

The Quince is adapted to a wide area. They can be planted on ground too wet for Pear, Apple or Myrobalan; and they also thrive well on well-drained locations. Ripening in California in advance of the Eastern Quince, they sell on the Eastern market during the height of the home canning and preserving season, and at that time, more than any other, are in great demand for that purpose by the housekeeper.

The Quince is in great demand, is profitable and has been much overlooked by planters. Pineapple and Van Deman comprise the best varieties, and are superior to the older and more common later sorts. Of these two, Pineapple is the best, from the fact that it ripens in advance of any other—can be picked in most locations from September 1st to 15th—is very productive and best in quality.

Quinces will average regularly from \$125.00 to \$200.00 per acre.

PINEAPPLE—One of Burbank's productions. The name comes from



PINEAPPLE QUINCE

the flavor, which is suggestive of pineapple. They will cook as ten-

der as the best cooking apple, possessing an exquisite flavor not equaled by any other Quince. Very large size, very hardy; bear young and regularly; ripen September 1st, and on account of their ripening in advance of any other Quince, and at a time when every housekeeper is in the midst of the season's home canning operations, they are subject to a demand on every market that no later ripening Quince enjoys. On the Eastern markets they have averaged for a number of seasons from \$2.00 to \$2.25 per box.

VAN DEMAN—Originated by Luther Burbank. A strong grower, the hardiest, surest and youngest bearer we know, and succeeds farther north than any other variety. Will produce more big, fine flavored, golden fruit than any other Quince. Delicious for preserves, jellies or Quince syrup. Ripens through a long season and keeps well. We recommend it as one of the best.

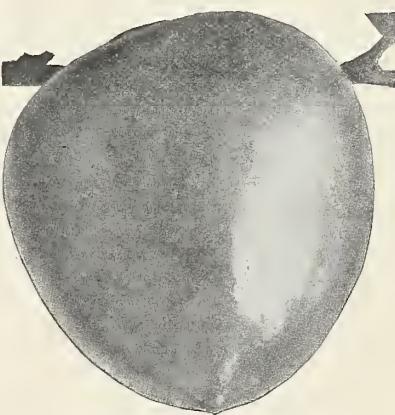
Persimmons

A Japanese fruit that is slowly but surely working its way into popularity. The growing of Persimmons, both for market and for home consumption, is not an experiment as far as the fruit is concerned, but as yet the majority of fruit-eating people have not learned to recognize the good quality of this most valuable luxury. On the markets where it has been offered for several years past, consumers have learned to know its value, and there is an increasing demand for it at remunerative prices. For a number of years it has found ready sale at high prices in the Pacific Coast markets; shipments have been made to England with good results, while those made to Chicago and New York have proven it a valuable acquisition for Eastern shipment.

There are a great many varieties of this fruit. Of these Hachiya the early ripening, and Hyakume, the later ripening, have proven themselves for commercial planting pre-eminently the best.

HACHIYA—Very large, oblong, conical, with short point; very showy; skin bright red with occasional dark spots or blotches and rings at the apex; flesh deep yellow; sometimes having occasional dark streaks with seed. Astringent until ripe, then very fine. Large and handsome fruit. Tree vigorous, shapely and prolific.

HYAKUME—Large to very large, varying from roundish oblong to roundish oblate, flattened at the ends; skin light bluish yellow; flesh light brown, sweet, crisp and meaty even while hard. It ripens following the Hachiya. A splendid late commercial variety.



HACHIYA PERSIMMON

Table and Raisin Grapes

California Table and Raisin Grapes—being of the Southern European varieties, which can be grown in this country only in California—are so unlike the American varieties grown in other sections of the country that they are a fruit distinct in themselves. They are superior in every way in quality to the Eastern grown American varieties. They are great favorites with the consumer, and are sold successfully in competition with the Eastern grape in every market of the United States.

Being a Fall fruit, Grapes are made to compete with the flood of Apples marketed during this season, but on account of the attractiveness

and exceptional eating quality of the California Table Grape, they have proven in recent years, even under enormously increasing production, a staple, profitable fruit.

Table Grapes should be grown mainly in the interior valleys and foothills, where they attain a degree of sugar in ripening that gives them the keeping quality required for distant shipment to the Eastern markets.

The past few years there has been an enormous planting of Table Grapes, and while we believe that they will eventually all go into consumption at remunerative prices, yet the probability is, in view of the fact that no special effort has been made by Grape growers to increase the consumption of this fruit, or the efficiency of its retail distribution—the probability is that there will be experienced by the Table Grape grower a few seasons during which there will be an oversupply of Table Grapes, with resultant lower values, until the consumption will again equal the supply. However, in many localities, Table Grapes are and will continue to be profitable.

The best varieties to plant, according to their adaptability to the district where you are planting, are: Malaga, Tokay, Cornichon and Emperor.

The Thompson Seedless, in the Raisin, on account of their great productiveness and the great demand for them dried as a seedless raisin, have been exceedingly profitable. They are grown only in California as a seedless raisin, and while the enormously heavy planting of the past few years may, for a few years, cause an oversupply, with resultant lower values, yet under the able exploitation of the Raisin Growers' Association, it is safe to presume that the consumption will be so exploited as to consume the increasing supplies, not alone from the old, but from the recently planted acreage. And, while it may be well to hold up on their planting for a few years, it is safe to assume that the present acreage will, without doubt, remain a safe investment.

TABLE GRAPES—EUROPEAN VARIETIES

BLACK MONUKKA (Sometimes called Black Thompson Seedless)—Being a seedless, black Grape, berries of the shape of Thompson Seedless, though a little larger size, berries being medium sized, black, with blue bloom; pulp very juicy, seedless, sweet, an excellent flavored Grape. A promising, profitable early shipping variety, though not yet long enough established in commercial vineyards to determine its relative productivity. July 20th to August 5th.

ROSE PERU—Bunches large, shouldered and loose. Berry round, large, with firm, sweet, crackling flesh; color black, tinged with yellowish green. A good early Grape. A very profitable sort for planting. August 12th to September 5th.

BLUE MALVOISE—Bunches large and loose; berries medium size, reddish black, with blue bloom; pulp juicy, sweet and of excellent flavor. An excellent Grape, but inclined to bear light in certain localities. August 18th to September 1st.

MALAGA—Bunches very large and compact; berries very large, oval, yellowish-green, with white bloom; thick skinned, flesh very firm, sweet, crisp and of exquisite natural flavor. A very desirable variety for Eastern shipment, and has rapidly displaced the Muscat on the Eastern markets. A good shipper and sells at remunerative prices. A good bearer. August 18th to September 5th.

BLACK MUSCAT—A fine, large, black grape, ripening during the season of the white Muscat. Firm texture and in flavor a peculiar combination of the white Muscat and the Eastern Concord. An unusually fine flavored Grape, splendid for home vineyard and local market. August 20th to September 15th.

PURPLE DAMASCUS—Bunches large and loose. Fruit very large, oval and of deep purple color; flesh meaty and juicy. A very attractive

Grape and a good shipper. August 25th to September 10th.

TOKAY—Bunches large and compact; berries very large, oblong, red, covered with lilac bloom; flesh firm, crackling and sweet. Used more largely as a table grape than any other variety, and is the standard for profit. August 18th to November 1st.

BLACK MOROCCO—Bunches are large; berries very large and oval, with thick skin; color copper green to very black; flesh firm, juicy and sweet; a good bearer. September 3d to October 15th.

CORNICHON—Bunches long and loose; berries black, with deep blue bloom; long, oval, with thick skin; flesh firm, crackling and of fine flavor. A very desirable Table Grape, and a good shipper. This variety is gaining favor each year, and we recommend it for extensive planting. September 6th to November 1st.

BLACK FERRERA—Bunches are large and loosely set; berries large and oval; black, with violet bloom; thin skinned; flesh sweet and crackling. A good shipper and a good bearer. A delicious Table Grape, and a valuable market variety. September 5th to October 15th.

EMPEROR—Bunches long and loose; berries large and oblong; color deep rust to nearly black, with faint bloom. Its firmness, rich color and excellent eating quality cause it to be in great demand. A very desirable variety. September 10th to October 15th.

VERDEL—An extremely large, white, tough-skinned Grape, ripening during the season of Emperor and after the season of both Muscat and Malaga. Its large size, firm flesh and excellent flavor make it a valuable late white table grape, and particularly in demand on the San Francisco market, and particularly well adapted to Coast foothill conditions. September 10th to October 15th.

TABLE GRAPES—AMERICAN VARIETIES

CATAWBA—An old favorite red Grape, but requires exceptionally favored situations and a warm season; in the North it ripens too late for proper maturity; not always dependable. Grown commercially in

the Chautauqua grape belt of New York.

CONCORD—Black; the old standby; healthy, hardy, vigorous, productive; succeeds in localities where others fail; ships well, sells well and is of good quality. The Grape for the millions and a monument to the originator, Mr. Ephriam Bull.

WORDEN—Black; bunch large and compact; a proven, tested, most dependable and valuable Grape. Commercially profitable, and for the family vineyard should be given preference over Concord, as it is of higher quality and handsomer—a richer, glossier black—and is harder; has a habit of bearing its best crops in the off seasons for Concord.

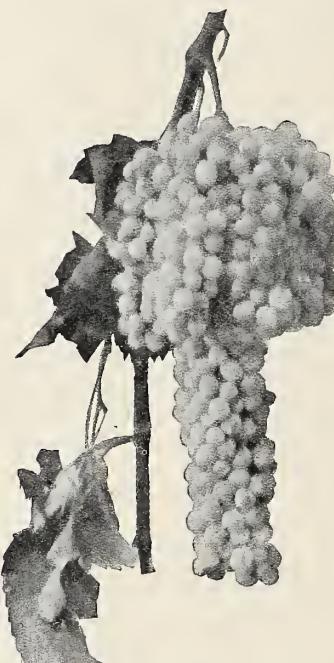
ISABELLA—A strong growing variety, especially adapted for ar-

bors; bunches good size, somewhat loose; berries quite large, oval, black, covered with a blue bloom; juicy, sweet and rich, with a slight musky aroma.

NIAGARA—Bunch large, uniform, very compact; berry large, mostly round, light greenish-white, slightly ambered in the sun; peculiar flavor and aroma; enormously productive.

MOORE'S EARLY—A most valuable early Grape, combining hardness, size, beauty, quality, productiveness and earliness among its desirable qualities; berry large, round, black.

GRAPES—RAISIN VARIETIES



THOMPSON SEEDLESS

THOMPSON SEEDLESS—The bunches very large and compact; berries greenish-yellow; firm, oval and seedless; pulp crisp, and of very sweet, delicious natural flavor; a good shipper and the best early variety. More valuable for drying than any other variety, and on account of its productiveness, its early ripening and freedom from rain damage while being cured, and the great demand for a seedless raisin of higher quality at remunerative prices, this is one of the best money makers for the California grower, and their consumption is capable of very large expansion. Ripens August 5th to 20th.

SEEDLESS SULTANA—Bunches compact, tapering; berries large, long and conical; skin thin, green, semi-transparent, becoming yellow as it ripens; pulp tender and seedless.

MUSCAT—Bunches long and loose; berry oval, yellowish-green and thick skinned; pulp very sweet, delicious and with a decided Muscat flavor. For Eastern shipment we prefer the Malaga; for raisins, of course, the Muscat. August 20th to September 15th.

GRAPES ON RESISTANT ROOT

We do not propagate any of the Grape varieties on resistant root, but we are prepared to furnish some rooted cuttings of Rupestris St. George. These can be planted out in vineyard form and later top-worked to the standard varieties by either budding or grafting.

Oranges, Lemons and Pomelos

Nothing will add so much to the attractiveness and value of your fruit farm or home, nor give you more pleasure than a block of well kept citrus trees. Profitable also for local market, though for extensive commercial planting we do not advocate the planting of the Orange, Lemon or Pomelo in that part of Northern California lying north of Fresno County, though every fruit farm and every home garden should have from a few to several dozen citrus trees in their assortment, and as stated, nothing that you can plant will add so much to the value and attractiveness of your home.

WASHINGTON NAVEL ORANGE

—Well known to every, man woman and child. The most extensively planted variety on the market and needs no further description. November to March.

OONSHUI—Deep yellow; flesh very firm, juicy; rind very thin and separates readily. Sometimes called Ladies' Kid Glove Orange. Ripens immediately in advance of Navel and sweetens up earlier than any other Orange.

VALENCIA LATE—Large; reaching the market when all other varieties are gone. Second only to Washington Navel, in the extent of its dissemination. The Summer Orange of California. Ripens from June to September. The equal of Washington Navel.

MARSH SEEDLESS POMELO

One of the most popular varieties; nearly seedless; large, roundish; skin smooth, lemon yellow; very juicy and of excellent quality. Most largely planted Pomelo. No home orchard assortment is complete without one or two Pomelos, trees, which in the years to come

will delight your breakfast table.

EUREKA LEMON—Tree nearly thornless, of rapid growth and prolific bearer; fruit medium size; sweet rind; a good keeper; few seeds; very popular, especially in coast regions.

VILLA FRANCA—A strong growing variety; thornless, or nearly so; fruit oblong, juicy and nearly seedless; withstands lower temperature than any other variety.

Raspberries

HANSEL—Medium to large; color bright crimson and of excellent flavor; firm and for distant shipment is one of the best and the earliest. May 22d to June 15th.

KING—Of good size; color bright scarlet; a fine eating quality and an excellent shipper. June 1st to 28th.

CUTHBERT—Dark red berry of delicious raspberry flavor. A good shipper and one of the best for market. June 10th to July 1st.

Strawberries

DOLLAR—This berry combines every qualification of a good, marketable variety. It will ship to points three days distant. Large, highly colored, symmetrical. No other berry known can be so satisfactorily shipped to distant localities as this, and no other berry is more prolific or better adapted to the home garden. First crop April 28th to June 5th; second crop June 11th to October 1st.

OREGON PLUM—A fine, large, conical berry. Originated in Oregon, and being extensively planted as an early market variety, ripening ten days in advance of the Dollar. Very large, highly colored, symmetrical and fine strawberry flavor. Strong plant and prolific. First crop ripens April 20th to May 15th. Second crop ripens June 10th to August 1st.

Loganberries

One-half raspberry and one-half blackberry. They are as large as the largest blackberry; of the same form and shape, but of a bright red color, and contain both the flavor of the raspberry and blackberry, having a very vinous flavor not found in any other fruit. Raw, when fully ripe, it is excellent for the table; also excellent stewed, and for jelly and jam it has no equal. May 20th to June 19th.

Phenomenal Berries

All that can be said of the Loganberry is applicable to this berry, excepting that the Phenomenal is of larger size and of superior quality to the Logan. May 20th to June 19th.

Blackberries

LUCRETIA DEWBERRY—The earliest and best Blackberry; soft, sweet and luscious throughout; the best for putting up; very prolific. June 1st to July 5th.

LAWTON BLACKBERRY—Large, black and of excellent eating

G U A R A N T E E

WARRANTY: The seller hereby warrants that any or all trees, vines, or plants sold under this invoice shall be true to name, and warrants that if any of said trees, vines or plants shall at bearing prove not to be true to name, that the seller will pay to the buyer within five years from the date of this invoice, a sum of money equal to ten times the selling price for each and every tree, vine or plant that shall prove not to be true to name.

The seller also agrees under the terms of this guarantee to enter upon the premises of the buyer during the first season following the sale of these trees, vines or plants, and inspect the same for the purpose of determining their trueness to variety.

It is understood, however, that under this warranty the buyer will, on completion of planting, send notice to the seller by registered mail giving a clear description of the property planted to the trees, vines or plants, covered by the invoice attached, giving also the exact location of each variety and a chart of the planting by which the location of each variety can be identified.

And further, upon application by the seller, will offer to indicate to the representative of the seller the location of each variety on the ground where planted.

It is further understood that the seller shall have the right to go on the ground planted to the trees, vines, or plants covered by the

S P E C I A L

Every conscientious nurseryman established in the business, strives by all means to safeguard the trueness of the trees he propagates.

Under average nursery practice, even with the best of care, mistakes in varieties will occasionally occur, causing a serious loss to the planter as well as several years of disappointment.

Realizing this fact, and being desirous, in the trees that we furnish, to give the best service that is humanly possible, we have so organized our work that we are now prepared to safeguard the planter as near as expert care and attention can make it possible.

To that end, in order to insure our trees to be of the best type of each individual variety, we have been instrumental in fostering and supporting the work of the NURSERYMEN'S BUD SELECTION ASSOCIATION, whose object is to select for propagation parent trees of the best known and obtainable types, and all of our buds and scions used in the propagation of our trees are furnished by the NURSERYMEN'S BUD SELECTION ASSOCIATION. This insures to the buyer trees of the best quality as to type, and in a large measure also insures the trueness of varieties.

We have, however, gone further than that:

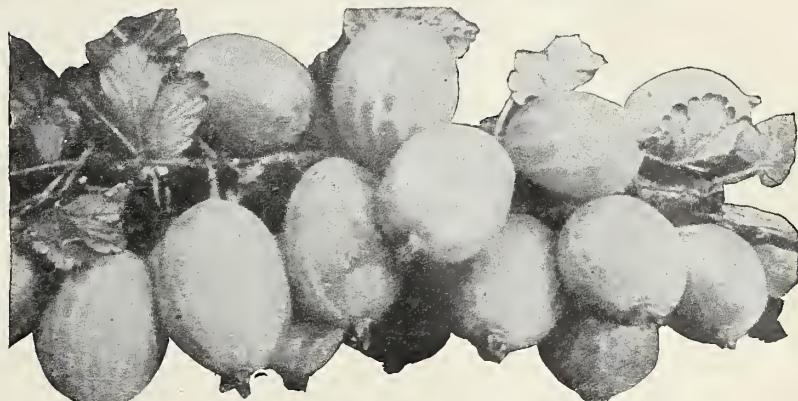
We have instructed several of our foremen in the scientific identification of each variety, by observing the habits of growth of the trees in nursery, and the foliage, until they have become expert, and while our trees are in nursery row every tree has been carefully inspected twice to eliminate the possibility of an error.

quality. One of the best late Blackberries. June 25th to August 15th.

CORY THORNLESS—A fine, large, early maturing Blackberry, similar in shape and size to Mammoth, but of very much better texture, flavor and quality; also firmer and will better endure distant shipment. Canes are practically thornless. A remarkably strong grower and very prolific producer. Would advise planting Cory Thornless in preference to Mammoth. In fact, we deem them the very best early Blackberry.

Gooseberries

DOWNING—Fruit good size; oval, color whitish-green; skin smooth; flesh soft, juicy and good; an upright and vigorous grower.



OREGON CHAMPION

OREGON CHAMPION—Berries very large, brownish-red; very sweet and fine for table use and pies. A very profitable bearer.

Currants

CHERRY—Very large; deep red; fine for preserving, and a valuable market variety.

FAY'S PROLIFIC—A new Currant which has well sustained the claims of the disseminator. It is larger than the Cherry, has less acid and is much more prolific.

PERFECTION—A cross between Fay and White Grape, retaining the valuable characteristics of both. Beautiful bright red, larger than Fay, holding its size to the end of the bunch; easy to pick; a superior berry, less acid and of better quality than any other large currant under cultivation.

WHITE GRAPE—Large, yellowish white. Valuable for the table.

attached invoice, at any time within the said five years to investigate the condition of said trees, vines or plants, and shall have the right, at any time during the first year that the varieties were sold to replace any stock which the seller may find untrue to name. Said stock so replaced to be without cost either as to selling or planting to the buyer, and buyer agrees, in view of the liberal provisions of this warranty, to accept the same as full measure of damages and in liquidation of all damages sustained and to be sustained by reason of any of said trees, vines or plants proving to be untrue to name, and which seller so replaces and plants the first year following their original planting.

In the event the seller does not receive the notice and information as above stipulated within thirty days after completion of planting, or in case the value of this order is less than One Hundred Dollars the buyer agrees that the refund of only the purchase price of such trees or vines as may prove to be untrue to name shall be accepted as full liquidation of damages.

The buyer agrees that within five years from date hereof written notice shall be given to the seller in the event any trees delivered under this order may be untrue to name; and in the absence of such notice within the period of five years the seller is held free from any subsequent claim for damages.

S E R V I C E

Further than that, it is our purpose to send these experts out during the first season after your young orchard is planted, on all purchases totaling \$100.00 or over, to again check the trueness of the varieties you planted in your orchard—a degree of service heretofore unknown—and in the event any tree is discovered to be untrue to variety, we will replace the same for you without charge and replant at our own cost.

These men also will be glad to give you the benefit of any suggestions you may desire as to your cultural practices.

In addition to that, in order to surround your planting with an additional safeguard to you against loss, we guarantee that for any tree that thereafter may prove untrue to name, we agree to refund to you as compensation for the loss a sum of money equal to ten times the price you paid for the tree or trees found to be untrue.

This, as stated, safeguards you from loss as near as is humanly possible. The service we thus give you, while costly to us, is an absolute assurance to you against the enormous losses that from time to time have arisen from the unfortunate mistakes heretofore made in the propagation of trees.

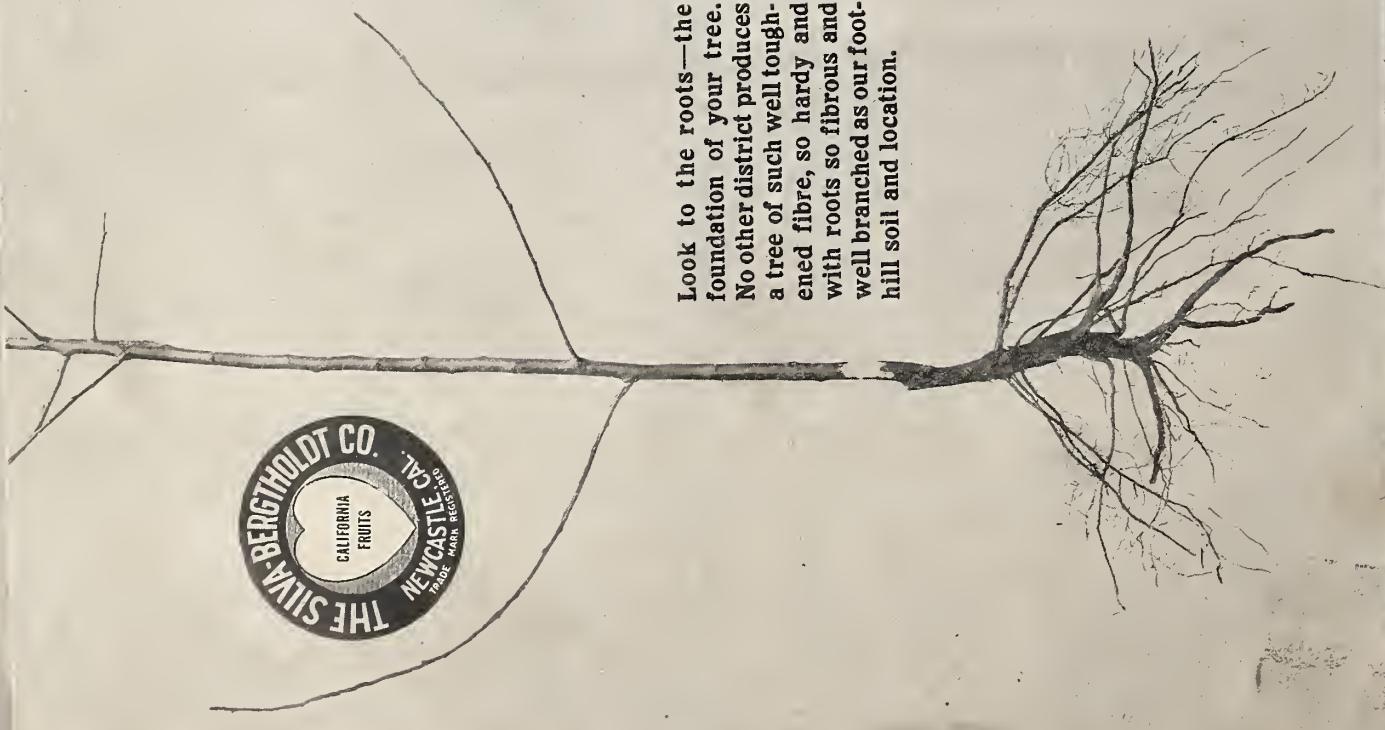
This constitutes an assurance to you that you can well rate in value the equal of the price you pay for the trees, and more.

Note the terms of this Guarantee which will be attached to, and made part of, the terms of the invoice under which your trees will be invoiced to you when delivery is made.

POSTMASTER:—
RETURN POSTAGE
GUARANTEED
BY SENDER

820
Morgan sawed
down your
trees.

Look to the roots—the
foundation of your tree.
No other district produces
a tree of such well tough-
ened fibre, so hardy and
with roots so fibrous and
well branched as our foot-
hill soil and location.



THE SILVA-BERGTHOLDT CO.
NEWCASTLE, CALIFORNIA